The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895. NO. 9

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 2.33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	7 45 P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Memorial Day, 1895.

Following is the programme and order of march for the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1895:

Order of Parade.

R. S. HENDERSON, Marshal.

The Sunday schools will form at the respective churches at 8.30 A. M. Move out on Main street and form on the left of the band at the band hall. The procession will move promptly at 9 A. M., in the following order:

Mapleton Cornet Band.
Presbyterian Sunday School.
M. E. Sunday School.
U. B. Sunday School.
Aldema Lodge, No. 189, Daughters of Rebekah.
Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F.
Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R.
Firing Squad, in charge of Capt. Jno. C. Garrett.
Washington Camp, No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A.
Citizens and Visitors.

On arriving at the cemetery the Band, Schools and I. O. O. F. will halt outside the enclosure and open ranks, and the Post and Camp will march through, receiving the flowers. The schools and I. O. O. F. will close ranks and follow the Camp into the cemetery, forming on the Camp's left. Band will take their position inside and on the left of the Cemetery gate.

Order of Exercises at Cemetery.

Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Address—Post Commander.
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Prayer—Comrade Elliott Robley.
Decoration Services.
Short Addresses by Revs. Gray and Campbell.
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Benediction.

A special service will be held at the U. B. church in the evening at 7.30. The Band, Post and Camp will form at the hall promptly at 7.15 and move at once to the church.

Order of Exercises at Church.

Singing—"America"—Led by M. C. B.
Prayer by Comrade Rev. Joseph Gray.
Singing—"Beautiful Flag"—Led by Choir.
Fifteen-minute Address by Rev. B. J. Hummell.
Five to ten-minute Talks by members of Post and Camp.
Singing—"Home Over There"—Led by M. C. B.
Fifteen-minute Address by Comrade Rev. Joseph Gray.
Singing—"God Be With You"—Led by Choir.
Prayer by Rev. D. H. Campbell.
Doxology—Benediction.

JOHN A. TOOMEY,
A. M. PARKER,
H. H. SWOPE,
Committee.

SOME MUSIC OF THE WAR.

Soul Stirring Songs That Inspired the Soldiers.

The songs of a nation are among the most enduring of its memories, and in time of war are the most potent of its moral influences. Frenchmen are moved by "The Marseillaise," Germans are aroused to fighting enthusiasm by "The Watch on the Rhine," Englishmen have marched to battle singing "Rule Brittannia" and "God Save the Queen," and we have all read how "Annie Laurie," begun by a sentinel at his post, swept in grand chorus through the British camp in front of Sevastopol. The favorite of the Italian is known as "The Garibaldian Hymn," while we Americans recognize the loftiest and purest patriotism in the stirring measures of our own "Star Spangled Banner."

Nevertheless it is noteworthy that no great war song ever has been written by a great poet. Its melody and verse have been rather the inspired product of fervid patriotism than of the studied effort of genius. During the first three years of the late war thousands of verses were composed by earnest men and women in both the north and south, but how few among these winged messengers of the brain survive! There were lyrics that timed the march to battle, war slogans that rang out like the inspiring rat-a-tat of a drum and elegies that recited the virtues of the hero dead, yet the memory of most of them passed away with the generation that saw thier birth. Of those that have lingered longest and bid fair to become a permanent heritage of the struggle brief mention may be here made.

Opinions will vary as to the degree of their popularity or order of merit, but several will always retain their old ring and make the pulse beat faster wherever veterans of the war are assembled. No one, for instance, will deny a place of honor to "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

It was one of several songs written by George F. Root, a composer and publisher of many other beautiful songs and ballads prior to 1861, and was first sung by the celebrated Hutchinson family at a mass meeting in the city of New York.

Mr. Root was born in Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 30, 1820, and as an evidence of his virility the incident may be related that as recently as January of the present year, at a military entertainment in Chicago, the venerable maker of verse and music, gray haired, yet alert, was called to the stage and in a strong voice sang his own patriotic rallying song. At the end of each verse he was cheered to the echo, and not content with that the audience took the words out of the mouths of the army of singers and joined enthusiastically in the chorus.

The story has been printed that during the desperate fight in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, a Federal command was driven back in disorder with heavy loss. Reforming, it prepared once more to confront the enemy. At this moment some of the men of the Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania began to sing:

We'll rally round the flag, boys, rally once again.

The refrain was taken up by other regiments in line of battle, and, with recovered spirits, the previously disheartened boys dashed back into the thick of the fight. The original words are as follows:

Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys,
We'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.
We will rally from the hillside,
We will rally from the plain,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.

The Union forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors, up with the stars,
While we rally round the flag, boys,
Rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

We are springing to the call
Of our brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,
And we'll fill the vacant ranks
With a million freemen more,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

We are marching to the field, boys,
Going to the fight,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,
And we'll bear the glorious stars
Of the Union and the right,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

If we fall amid the fray, boys,
We will face them to the last,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,
And our comrades brave shall hear us
As we are rushing past,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

"Marching Through Georgia"

Although written late in the war, probably no song commemorating the struggle or intended to inspire the troops has a stronger foothold in the hearts of the people than "Marching Through Georgia." In the very melody is an expression of enthusiasm that even after 30 years makes the song dear to the hearts of the old soldiers and sets their feet to keeping time with the music. That the sentiment of the Grand Army of the Republic is in its favor was well illustrated by an old backwoodsman in an Ohio post. He was dressed, so the story goes, in a faded suit of homespun, and his shaggy head was surmounted by a greasy, broad brimmed hat. In his right hand he was carrying a small sized cord wood stick as a cane. But after he had traveled a couple of miles it was plain that the strain was beginning to tell on the old fellow.

He was traveling at a go-as-you-please rate, when his commander, anxious to make a good appearance with his post on dress parade, stepped up to him and said, "Say, Tom, keep step; you are throwing out the whole line."

"Cap, how kin a feller keep step to that music?" he replied, pointing to the band leading the line with one of the popular airs of the day. "Why don't they play something like this?" and he hummed, in a voice husky and scratchy and out of tune, a strain from "Marching Through Georgia."

The captain laughed and turned away, held a moment's conversation with the leader of the band, and the introductory notes of the next piece caused the old fellow to straighten up. His cudgel waved about like the baton of a drum major, and a little later a thousand feet were coming down as one, the fatigue of the march was forgotten, and a thousand voices were joined in the rousing chorus. The words of the famous song were written by Henry C. Work.

Bring the good old bugle, boys,
We'll sing another song—
Sing it with a spirit
That will start the world along,—
Sing it as we used to sing it,
Fifty thousand strong—
While we're marching through Georgia.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! we sing the jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes us free!
So we sang the chorus, from Atlanta to the sea,
While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkies shouted
When they heard the joyful sound!
How the turkeys gobbled
Which our commissary found!
How the sweet potatoes even
Started from the ground
While we were marching through Georgia.

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys
Will never reach the coast!"
So the saucy rebels said,
And 'twas a handsome boast,
Had they not forgot, alas,
To reckon with the host,
While we were marching through Georgia.

So we made a thoroughfare
For freedom and her train,
Sixty miles in latitude,
Three hundred to the main.
Treason fled before us,
For resistance was in vain,
While we were marching through Georgia.

Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.

"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," is still remembered by the old soldiers both of the north and south and may yet be heard in many a home circle. It was composed by Walter Kittredge, who was born in Merrimac, N. H., Oct, 8, 1832, and known as a public singer and writer of songs aud ballads. Having been drafted in 1862, he was preparing to go to the front when the words and music occurred to him, and in a few minutes he transcribed them to paper. At first the song was refused by music publishers, but it is said that when published its sale reached hundreds of thousands of copies:

We're tenting tonight on the old camp ground.
Give us a song to cheer
Our weary hearts—a song of home
And friends we love so dear.

CHORUS.

Many are the hearts that are weary tonight,
Wishing for the war to cease.
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace.
Tenting tonight, tenting tonight,
Tenting on the old camp ground.

We've been tenting tonight on the old camp ground.
Thinking of day's gone by,
Of the loved ones at home that gave us the hand,
And the tear that said "goodby."

We are tired of war on the old camp ground.
Many are dead and gone
Of the brave and true who left their homes;
Others have been wounded long.

We've been fighting today on the old camp ground.
Many are lying near;
Some are dead and some are dying;
Many are in tears.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Col., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4, and 5, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo, at *the extremely low rate* of $50.75 from New York, $49.25 from Philadelphia, $47.50 from Baltimore and Washington, $47.25 from Harrisburg; proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14, and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired

A special train of Pulman Buffet Sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10.10 A. M., July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the afternoon of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparativly small cost.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

—Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate Last winter he went up to Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swelling extant. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DEATH IN THE EXPLOSION

White Men and Chinese Blown to Atoms by Nitro-Glycerine.

FOURTEEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Tanks Weighing a Ton Scurry Through the Air, and Big Trees Are Blown a Half Mile Away---Picking Up the Fragments of the Bodies Far and Near ---A Tragedy at Pinole, Cal.

The nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works, at Pinole, Cal., blew up, killing five white men and wounding two others. Nine Chinese were killed and three others injured.

Where the glycerine house stood is now a heap of rubbish surrounding a great hole blown into the ground by the force of the explosion. All buildings surrounding the one where the explosion occurred and distant from it from 100 to 200 yards are more or less damaged. Every person about the mills was thrown down by the force of the explosion, and many more injuries are reported.

How the explosion occurred is a mystery. Three years ago there was a similar explosion, but it was not attended by such loss of life. Seventy-five Chinese and one hundred white men were employed at the works. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

It is believed that a Chinese dropped a can of nitro-glycerine and that the concussion from this explosion caused the general blow-up. The force of the explosion was tremendous. Huge trees were thrown half a mile into the bay. Nitro-glycerine tanks weighing a ton each are five hundred yards distant from the scene.

Toes, hands and other parts of bodies were picked up a mile away. The first explosion was followed by the general one with not a second's interval. The nitro-glycerine house first went up, then the mixing house and storehouse and gun-cotton departments.

The nitro-glycerine house, of which not a vestige remains was a three-story structure, 200 by fifty feet. It contained 8000 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 2000 pounds of Hercules powder.

The names of the white employes killed are: O. C. Jones, Pinole, married; Harry Minugh, married, with family at Oakland; David Dean, Jr., Pinole; Charles Venages, Martinez; Walter Taylor, Pinole.

Mr. Taylor was foreman of the mixing house. The bodies of Jones and Harry Minugh are recognizable, although in a mutilated condition. Their faces and the upper parts of their bodies only are intact. Their legs and arms are either gone or crushed into a shapeless mass. The other white men were blown into bits, as were also the Chinese.

Bits of flesh were gathered into gunny sacks and taken to the boarding house, where the few remains that could be found were saved for burial.

FRANCE YIELDS.

She Has Transferred Ex-Consul Waller's Case to Civil Jurisdiction.

The French Government, according to the demand of the United States, has transferred the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller to ordinary or civil jurisdiction. This action apparently nullifies the sentence of twenty years' confinement which was imposed on Waller by a French military court in Madagascar, and indicates either his trial by the civil judiciary or

EX-CONSUL JOHN L. WALLER.

his ultimate release from prison. The matter has reached a stage where the United States Government has ample evidence on which to base a claim against the Government of France, possibly involving the payment of indemnity for the treatment accorded to Waller and for the abrogation of his concession of valuable rubber forests in Madagascar. Waller was incarcerated in a military prison in Marseilles.

Paul Bray, Waller's stepson, who recently arrived in New York from Madagascar, passed nearly the whole day at the State Department reading the papers concerning the case. Late in the afternoon he had an interview with Acting Secretary Uhl. He declined to discuss Waller's case, holding that he might say something to prejudice it, but he expressed himself as highly pleased with the steps the State Department was taking in the matter.

Four Miners Suffocated.

At Fairmount, W. Va., four miners lost their lives in an explosion in Mine No. 4, owned by the Mononagh Coal and Coke Company. The victims were: C. L. Birtcher, married, leaves widow and large family; William Shaner, aged fifteen; Luke Vitka and Andrew Donlue. Vitka and Donlue were both foreigners. What caused the explosion is not known.

Cuban Rebels' President Killed.

An engagement disastrous to the rebels was fought in Eastern Cuba. Jose Marti, who was proclaimed President of the revolutionary party, was killed and his body positively identified. The loss on the insurgent side was fourteen killed and many wounded.

For Families of Their Lost Comrades.

The sailors of the Spanish fleet have agreed to contribute a day's pay to the relief of the families of the men lost on the cruiser Reina Regente.

SOUND MONEY CONVENTION.

Secretary Carlisle Speaks Before the Gathering at Memphis, Tenn.

The Sound Money Convention assembled at Memphis, Tenn., and adjourned the same day, having completed its work with celerity and without any friction.

More than six hundred delegates entered their names upon the roster, and the great Auditorium, which seats 5000 persons, was crowded to the doors by citizens of Memphis and visitors from all parts of the South.

Among the delegates were men from all the walks in life. Well groomed and trimly dressed merchants and bankers from the cities and towns sat side by side with farmers and planters in butternut suits, stained with the dust of travel.

SECRETARY JOHN G. CARLISLE.

W. J. Crawford, of Memphis, called the convention to order and Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, was made Permanent Chairman. At the conclusion of his opening address the delegates from each State chose one of their number to form a Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Carlisle was then introduced and received a vociferous and hearty welcome. He spoke for an hour and a half in a manner which held the attention of the audience until the last word had been uttered. He was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause.

At the conclusion of Secretary Carlisle's address a recess was taken until 8 o'clock p. m., in order to afford the Committee on Resolutions time to do its work. When the convention reassembled the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution congratulating President Cleveland on his opposition to all monetary heresies was approved.

It was resolved to print Secretary Carlisle's speech in pamphlet form for free distribution, and in connection with this the thanks of the convention were extended to the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club of New York for its good work in the circulation of literature bearing upon the silver question.

Representative Patterson, who organized the movement for the convention, was loudly called for, and made an address, in which he argued that the interests of the South lay in cultivating close business relations with the Northern States rather than the sparsely settled mining districts of the West. The convention then adjourned.

WILLIAMS OUT

New York's Famous Inspector Retired by the Police Board.

Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams has been retired by the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City on his own application. His pension will be $1750 per year.

INSPECTOR A. S. WILLIAMS.

Williams was born in Nova Scotia and was appointed a patrolman on August 3, 1866. He was made a roundsman July 10, 1871, a Sergeant September 23, 1871, and received his shield as Captain on May 31, 1872. He was promoted to an inspectorship August 12, 1877. Perhaps William's greatest reputation was made at the time that he was in the lower ranks of the force. He earned the distinction of being "the clubber" at a time when the department was notorious for its brutality to citizens.

Insurrectionary Creek Indians.

An insurrection started in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, against the tribal heads of the Government. Armed bands marched on Okmulgee, the capital.

Only Male Born in the White House.

The only male person ever born in the White House, Robert Tyler Jones, a grandson of President Tyler, died a few days ago in Washington. He was the son of Mary Tyler Jones, the eldest and favorite daughter of the President. He served in the Confederate Army as a captain, and was a brave soldier. In later years he was employed in the Treasury Department. Since his retirement from that position he had had practically no employment.

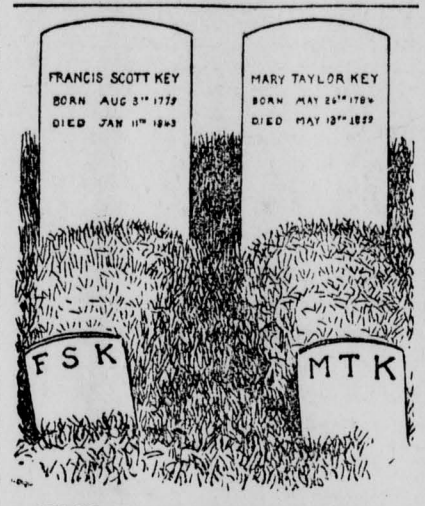
First Seizure of the Season.

News of the first seizure of the season for violation of the sealing laws was brought by the steamer Topeka from Sitka. The revenue cutter Corwin seized the British sealing schooner Selby and brought her into Sitka. She was turned over to the British cruiser Pheasant, which sent her to Victoria.

A MONUMENT TO KEY.

Tribute to the Composer of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Unhonored by his countrymen, beneath the soil of his native country in the cemetery of Frederick City, Md., have lain for many years the ashes of Francis Scott Key, whose hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," has been the inspiration for thousands of heroic



WHERE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY IS BURIED.

deeds. At last a movement is on foot to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

The Key Monument Association was organized in June, 1894. It has raised so far about $2000 for the object it has in view, and now appeals to the country at large for funds. As especially appropriate to the day and in keeping with the spirit, the committee selected National Flag Day, June 14, as a time when the children all over the land and all patriotic citizens generally should forward contributions to the fund. Governor Brown, of Maryland, sent an appeal of this character to the Governors of all the States.

The remains of Francis Scott Key were removed some years ago from Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, to their present resting place. Plain head and foot stones alone mark the grave. This neglect by his countrymen is due, perhaps, not so much to lack of patriotism as to the fact that thousands are not aware of the movement now on foot, and have not been asked for contributions to the fund.

LYNCHED TWO YOUNG MEN.

An Illinois Mob Feared Governor Altgeld Would Pardon Them.

A mob which had been in possession of Vermillion County's jail at Danville, Ill., for several hours succeeded in finding two young men, John Halls, Jr., and William Royce, in their cells, and took them outside and hanged them for assaulting Miss Laura Barnett. From midnight, when the mob first made its appearance at the jail doors, there was a determined struggle to lynch the men. For hours they battled against heavy oaken doors and iron bars in defiance of Sheriff Thompson and his assistants. The mob openly declared that they thought Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, would pardon the men if the law was allowed to take its course.

At 2 o'clock a. m. Sheriff Thompson sent for Judge Bookwalter, of the Circuit Court, who addressed the crowd from the jail corridor. He made an earnest plea to let the law take its course.

"We will give these fellows a heavy sentence and they will get their just dues," said the Judge. "The law will give them heavy sentences." One of the leaders replied:

"Yes, we know the jury will convict them and give them a severe sentence, but Governor Altgeld will pardon them out. He recently pardoned three brutes you sent up from Champaign County for twenty years, and he will pardon these men. If any other man than Altgeld was Governor we would not lynch these men. But we are determined he will never have a chance to turn them loose."

"I want you men to quit this place at once," resumed the Judge, but the mob would not listen. The Judge then left the place. The mob again began work to get at the prisoners at 2.30 a. m. At 3.15 the mob secured both of the prisoners and started for the bridge where the girls were attacked. The men had ropes about their necks and they were marched through the main streets to the bridge.

The ropes were fastened to the bridge railing, and the young men were told to jump. They refused. Men seized each of them and threw them over the rail. The ropes were fifteen feet long, stout and well tied. After about ten minutes life appeared to be extinct. The faces of the men were not covered. The bodies were cut down at 8 o'clock and taken to an undertaker's office.

KILLED HERSELF AND BABES.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Notzen, of Omaha, Explained.

The bodies of Mrs. Ida Notzen and her two children have been found in the Missouri River. They were firmly tied together with a stout rope. It is believed that Mrs. Notzen bound the babies to her and then leaped into the river.

This clears a mystery that has been hanging fire since last fall. Mrs. Notzen was a prominent school teacher at Omaha, Neb. When she disappeared she left letters saying that disappointment at not obtaining work that she expected had driven her to suicide.

Mrs. Notzen belonged to one of the best families in Omaha. She was a bright woman, with a strong interest in educational matters. Her life was heavily insured, but payment has been resisted until now because of the insufficient proof of death.

DOTY MARRIES A NATIVE.

The American Consul at Tahiti Gives His Friends a Surprise.

The American brig Galilee, from Tahiti, brings the information that Jacob Lamb Doty, United States Consul at Tahiti, has married a native woman of the island. Consul Doty has always been regarded as an eccentric fellow by his acquaintances, who will not be surprised at his latest step.

Mr. Doty began his official career about ten years ago as a page in the House of Representatives, and through influence at Washington secured from President Cleveland, early in his Administration, the appointment of Consul at Tahiti.

According to the story brought by the Galilee, the ceremony was performed according to the native custom.

When Doty returned to Tahiti with his bride, he rented a house and the pair are now living in South Sea Island style, with a good stock of cocoanuts and taro root.

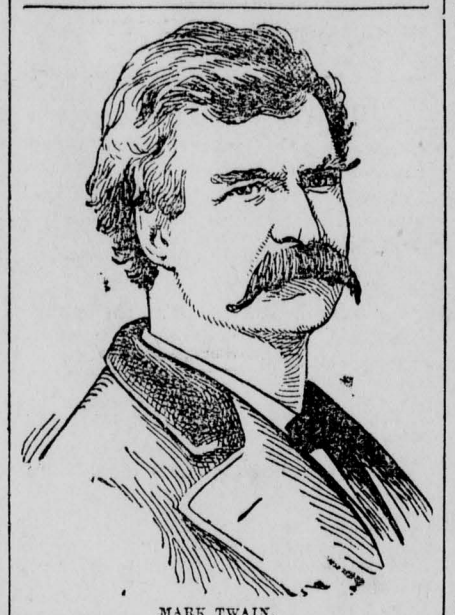
Lost With the Gravana.

The Gravana, a Spanish steamer, was wrecked off the Philippines and 168 persons drowned.

A CHECKERED CAREER.

Mark Twain, the Humorist, Will Make a Lecture Tour of the World.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), a reproduction of whose latest portrait is printed herewith, has just signed a contract to tour the world and deliver lectures in all the principal cities where the English language is spoken. This is the result of serious financial difficulties following the failure of the firm of publishers which he established in 1884. Mr. Clemens has had a checkered



MARK TWAIN.

career. He was born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at his trade in all of the larger cities of the United States. In 1855 he was a pilot on the Mississippi River. In 1861 he was private secretary for his brother, who was then Secretary of State for Nevada. Mr. Clemens spent a short time in the Hawaiian Islands in 1864, and then returned to California, where he delivered a series of humorous lectures. In 1872 he was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to a lady of great wealth. In 1874 he visited England on a lecturing tour and was very successful. Since that time he has more or less actively followed literary pursuits.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

An Increase in the Yellow and a Heavy Falling Off in the White Metal.

The Director of the Mint, Mr. R. E. Preston, estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States, approximately, during the calendar year 1894, to have been 1,910,800 fine ounces of the coining value of $39,500,000, an increase over 1893 of $3,500,000, which is the largest amount produced in any year since 1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894 49,500,000 ounces, of the coining value of $64,000,000, showing a decrease as compared with 1893 of 10,500,000 ounces.

In the production of gold, California leads with an output of $13,570,000; Colorado coming second with $9,491,000; Montana third, with $3,651,000, and South Dakota, $3,299,000. Colorado heads the list in silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces, of the coining value of $30,101,200; Montana second, with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces, and Idaho with 3,248,500 fine ounces. At the average price of silver for the calendar year 1894 ($0.635), the commercial value of the silver product of the mines of the United States is $31,432,500.

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894, the returns are incomplete, but as far as received show an increase in the production of gold over 1893 of about $21,000,000, the largest increase being in Africa.

The production of silver in the world, it is estimated, will be from 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 ounces for the calendar year 1894. The heaviest falling off in the production is in the United States, followed by Australia, Mexico showing a gain of 2,700,000 ounces. Mexico also gains in her production of gold $1,500,000.

ROBBED OF $25,000.

A Bank Clerk in London Relieved of a Tin Case Containing the Money.

A bold robbery occurred in the Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bank, London. A clerk attached to Coutts & Co.'s bank went to the former institution with a tin case containing $25,000 in bank notes for deposit. Pending some preliminaries to the fulfilment of his errand the clerk placed the case of notes on the counter beside him.

Half a minute later a stranger walked in and placed an empty case, an exact counterpart of the one containing the notes, by the side of it. The attention of Coutt's clerk being directed elsewhere for a few seconds, the stranger removed the $25,000 case and walked away.

The alarm was immediately raised, but it was found that the stranger, in the short time required for him to exchange the cases, had also bolted the door of the private entrance to the bank on the outside, so that his pursuers were greatly delayed in following him.

Prominent People.

The Shah of Persia will not remain at a table on which salmon or lobster is placed.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, saved fifteen thousand dollars while in Congress.

The golden jubilee of Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was celebrated there in a magnificent manner.

The Parkhurst memorial subscription, opened in New York City to commemorate the reformer's success, was closed, the total being $28,959.57.

"Mark Twain" is said to have lost the greater part of his fortune in injudicious business investments.

Lord Rosebery's physicians think every week he remains Prime Minister of England takes a year off his life.

Gladstone has written a letter commending the movement for a reunion of the Scottish and other Presbyterian churches.

Private Secretary Thurber is said to be one of the cleverest narrators of dialect stories ever known in Washington.

Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the President, is gray-haired and has a pleasant face. She is rather stout, but her taste in dress is excellent and she is invariably attired according to the latest fashions.

James Whitcomb Riley writes very slowly and with painstaking care. "Bill" Nye, his old associate and friend, says that he digs his pencil into the paper so hard that the several sheets below form manifold copies of the original.

Championship.

In all the out-door sports of the season the weather is playing champion to knock out and close up games. A change will come, of course, and with hot weather will come the fiercer struggle to make up for lost time. All this means a greater amount of wear and tear to the body, to its muscles, nerves and bones. What the damage in all will be from sprains, bruises, wounds, hurts, inflammations, contusions and the like, no one can tell, but there is a championship to be won, important to all, to which few give sufficient consideration, and that is the triumph over all these pains and mishaps in the surest, promptest way. St. Jacobs Oil is the champion remedy for all such ailments; it does not disappoint and never postpones a cure for any cause whatever.

The British army estimates for the current year are $89,919,000.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The New York Seventh Regiment has organized a bicycle corps.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

Need Clear Heads.

Working people need clear heads, sound sleep and good digestion; for if sickness comes, what then? It is cheaper to keep well. That "queer feeling" springs from indigestion. First you "pooh, pooh!" Then you grow alarmed and send for the doctor. No need of that. A box of Ripans Tabules will set you right and keep you right; so you can eat, sleep and work. Ask the druggist for them.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp Street, Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Is Your Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; strong nerves, sweet sleep.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness and

That Tired Feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.

It will overcome That Tired Feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25 cts.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD FOR INVALIDS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

A GREAT RISE IN WHEAT.

Speculation Has Been on a Scale of Unprecedented Magnitude.

COTTON ALSO TAKES A JUMP.

Operators All Over the Country Have Been Buying Heavily and Unfavorable Crop Reports Caused a General Rise in Prices---The Trend of the Markets Here and in Europe is Upward.

The wheat markets in New York and Chicago have been a speculative Vesuvius sending up molten lava, burning cinders and red-hot stones, with the bears running for their lives. Prices shot up 2½ to 4 cents a day. When July wheat touched 80 cents in New York the brokers on the Produce Exchange gave a ringing cheer. The speculation of late has been on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. In three days the sales at the New York Produce Exchange have reached 102,000,000 bushels. In Chicago the dealings were much heavier. Operators all over the country have been buying heavily, and the wheat market has been a sort of El Dorado for many an obscure trader in the West.

The rise was due largely to unfavorable crop reports, but it was partly traceable to the general bull craze in this country. Everybody thinks everything is going up. Liverpool, which has been trying to resist the advance, threw up the sponge and marked up its prices 2 to 3 pence. Glasgow, staid and stolid as a rule, was in the throes of speculative excitement. Paris was higher. The foreign houses were buying in New York quite freely.

After July wheat had reached 84 in New York a reaction came, and prices tumbled several cents.

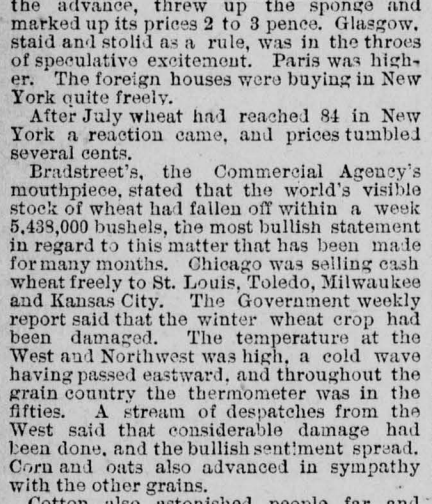
Bradstreet's, the Commercial Agency's mouthpiece, stated that the world's visible stock of wheat had fallen off within a week 5,438,000 bushels, the most bullish statement in regard to this matter that has been made for many months. Chicago was selling cash wheat freely to St. Louis, Toledo, Milwaukee and Kansas City. The Government weekly report said that the winter wheat crop had been damaged. The temperature at the West and Northwest was high, a cold wave having passed eastward, and throughout the grain country the thermometer was in the fifties. A stream of despatches from the West said that considerable damage had been done, and the bullish sentiment spread. Corn and oats also advanced in sympathy with the other grains.

Cotton also astonished people far and wide. The sales at the New York Cotton Exchange in one day reached the imposing aggregate of 329,300 bales, which beats anything that the Exchange has seen in a month of Sundays. Prices made a jump in one day of 20 to 21 points at New York, 19 to 21 in New Orleans, and equal to 16 points in Liverpool, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Augusta, St. Louis, and New Orleans advanced ⅛ to 3-16 cent. The receipts at the ports were light, the exports were liberal, the weekly Government report was bullish, and a big cotton firm issued a statement to the effect that the acreage will show a decrease of 13½ per cent. At Fall River, Mass., print cloths were active and advancing.

HUGH M'CULLOCH DEAD.

The Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Passes Away at His Home Near Washington.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch died, a few days ago, at his country home, near Washington. The cause of death was a general breaking down of the system due to extreme age aggravated by lung trouble. Mr. McCulloch was in a comatose



HUGH M'CULLOCH.

state when death came. His two sons, one daughter and a grandson were at his bedside.

Hugh McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Me., December 7, 1808. In March, 1865, on the resignation of William P. Fessenden, Mr. McCulloch was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, at which time the Government was in great financial embarrassment. Secretary McCulloch held office until March 4, 1869. From 1871 till 1878 he was engaged in banking in London. In October, 1884, upon the resignation of Walter Q. Gresham, he was again appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and continued in office until the expiration of President Arthur's term, March 4, 1885, being the only man except the late Mr. Windom that has held that office twice. Since his resignation he has resided in Washington and on his farm in Maryland.

The Labor World.

Carriage and wagon makers report that their trade is fair at present.

Reports of advancing wages come from every section of the country.

Miners in the vicinity of Scranton, Penn., are discouraged over the outlook.

The annual convention of Railway Telegraphers met this year at St. Louis, Mo.

An organization of skilled employes of the steel plants of Pittsburg has been formed.

Business has begun to boom all over the country, and the tendency of wages is upward.

Reports of increase of wages have become numerous. The news columns every day have additions to the list, which has already reached imposing proportions.

INCOME TAX LAW KILLED

Decree of the United States Supreme Court on the Measure.

SHIRAS CHANGES HIS VOTE.

The Vote Stood Five to Four---Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras Against, Justices Harlan, White, Jackson and Brown For---The Court's Conclusions.

The income tax law was declared unconstitutional in toto by the United State Supreme Court at Washington.

The vote of the Court resulted five against the constitutionality of the law to four for the law. Those against the law were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras.

For the law Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson.

Chief Justice Fuller read the decision for the Court. Justices Harlan, Jackson and Brown read dissenting opinions.

The conclusions of the Court were as follows:

"(1.) We adhere to the opinion, already announced, that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"(2.) We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"(3.) The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid.

"The decrees hereinbefore entered in this Court will be vacated. The decrees below will be reversed and the cases remanded, with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

Sections 27 to 37 of the tariff act of 1894, referred to in the conclusions of the Court in the opinions, are all that section of the act relating to the income tax, so that the entire tax law is declared void specifically.

The chamber of the Court was crowded for quite a time before the Court convened at noon. Those present included many attorneys and several members of Congress. The general impression among them was that the decision would be adverse to the law as an entirety, and this was increased by a rumor which was current after the Court convened to the effect that at the conference which occurred at ten o'clock in the morning a definite conclusion had been reached and that Justice Shiras, concerning whose attitude there had been some doubt, had cast his vote against the constitutionality of the law on all points. The consultation continued until a few minutes before twelve, all the members of the Court being present, including Justice Jackson. The fact that Justice Jackson was in the city and that he had participated in the consultation did not become generally known until a few minutes before the Court came in. He occupied his seat with the other members of the Court, making a full bench present at the delivery of the opinion, as there was at the hearing.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the main opinion of the Court, which consisted of about 7000 words.

Money Paid to Be Refunded.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller says that under Section 3220 of the Revised Statutes all the money paid in on account of the income tax will be refunded to the payees by the Treasury Department without delay. Acting under this section internal revenue taxes wrongfully collected are daily refunded by his office, and the same section will be taken as to repaying the income tax collected. It amounts to only $73,000.

MEADE REPRIMANDED.

The Rear Admiral Retired From the Service by the President.

Rear Admiral Meade has been placed on the retired list with a reprimand for criticising the Administration. The criticism occurred in an interview with Admiral Meade published in a New York paper. In answer to a request of the Navy Department, Admiral Meade refused to deny or affirm the correctness of the interview. Secretary Herbert recommended the retirement and the President endorsed thereon as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 20, 1895.

"The within recommendation is approved and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is here-

REAR ADMIRAL MEADE.

by retired from active service pursuant to Section 1443 of the Revised Statutes.

"The President regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages and so often marked by honorable incidents, should at its close be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to the restraints of wholesome discipline and manifest propriety.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Grant and His Daughter Nellie.

The Chicago Herald recalls to the public mind the beautifully tender attachment which General Grant manifested for his daughter. The union with Sartoris was opposed to the limit by the young lady's parents; subsequent events prove all too clearly that the old folks' estimate of Sartoris's character had been correct. Sartoris was a drunkard, and there is probably no language adequate to portray the misery and humiliation to which he subjected his wife. To add to the wretchedness of her life, the family of the drunken husband utterly declined to receive the young wife, or to accord her that recognition to which, as the daughter of General Grant, she had been accustomed and was entitled. Mrs. Sartoris may have kept silent; her womanly pride probably prevented her from telling her parents of the dreadful mistake she had made. But rumors of her misery came from over the sea, and they caused General Grant constant solicitude.

One time Hugh Hastings went down to Long Branch to visit the Grants. He was told that the General was sitting on the rocks overlooking the sea, and surely enough he presently discovered Grant perched on the rocks and gazing in apparent abstraction over the waters. Hastings stole softly up and put his hands over Grant's eyes, saying: "Now, guess who it is?"

But Hastings drew his hands back almost immediately; they were wet with tears; Grant was weeping.

Hastings was too surprised to say anything, Grant looked up.

"Hullo, Hughy!" said Grant, kindly, "You are crying, General? What has happened? What is the matter?" demanded Hastings.

Grant came pretty near breaking down, but by a heroic effort he pulled himself together. "We get bad news from England," said he. "Nellie is unhappy, and I can't help thinking about it—thinking about it all the time! I am in trouble, Hughy, the greatest trouble of my life!"

It were difficult, perhaps impossible, adds the Herald, to fancy a more beautiful pathetic picture than that of this foremost man of his time stealing away by himself and communing with his love for that daughter so many, very many leagues away. It appeals more to humanity than a thousand Vicksburgs, a thousand Corinths, a thousand Appomattoxes!

Newest Thing in Photography.

The newest thing in photography is the invention of a process by which 100,000 photographs can be printed in one day. An automatic device prints direct from photographic negatives by artificial light on sensitized paper. A continuous roll of paper is fed under the negatives and the light is switched off and on for the consecutive exposures.--New York Mail and Express.

A LIVING SHADOW.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORTH CAROLINA MAN.

Strange, but True, Story From the Lumber Regions of a Southern State—Verified by Personal Investigation.

(*From the Greenville, N. C., Reflector.*)

The following interview has just been given our reporter by Mr. G. A. Baker, the overseer at the farm of Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville, N. C. It will interest anyone who has ever had typhoid fever. Mr. Baker said in part:

"I was living in Beaufort County, and on the 2d day of October, 1893, I was stricken down with typhoid fever. I had the best physicians to attend me and on the 15th day of January, 1894, I was allowed to get up. I was emaciated, weak and had no appetite. I could only drag along for a short distance and would be compelled to sit down and rest. This continued for some time and I began to give up hope of ever getting well. I lost my position in Beaufort County and having secured one in Pitt County, clerking in a store, I undertook it, but was so weak I could not do the work and had to give it up. The disease settled in my knees, legs and feet. I was taking first one kind of medicine and then another, but nothing did me any good. I was mighty low-spirited. I moved out to Col. Sugg's about four or five months ago and commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pills. I took three a day for about three months. I began to regain my appetite in a week's time, and then my weakness began to disappear, and hope sprung up with a blessedness that is beyond all telling. At the expiration of the three months I was entirely cured and could take my axe and go in the woods and do as good a day's work as any man. I was troubled with dyspepsia and that has disappeared. It is also a splendid tonic for weak people. I say, Mr. Editor, God bless Dr. Williams; may he live for a long time; I know he will go up yonder to reap his reward for he has done a wonderful lot of good. Tell everybody that asks you about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that if they will come to me I can certainly satisfy them as to their merits. I always carry a box of pills with me and when ever I feel bad I take one."

We were forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female; and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Curious Deep-Sea Fishes.

There are many curious forms among the fishes known to inhabit the very deepest portions of the deep sea, but there are few such unique specimens as that recently reported to the Berlin Institute from the coast of Morocco. It was brought up from a depth of one and one-half miles and was a wonder to behold. The creature was only about twenty-nine inches long, but fully four-fifths of its entire length was head and mouth. It was estimated that if the body had been severed just behind the hinges of the jaw ten such "bodies" could have been stowed away in its great pouch-like stomach.—San Francisco Examiner.

Velocity of Gun Projectiles.

The highest velocity obtained by a projectile fired from a modern rapid fire gun is 2887 feet per second, or something like 1968 miles an hour.—Chicago Times-Herald.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD

when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifestations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your system in the right condition. They show you what you need—a good blood-purifer; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It carries health with it. All Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Saltrheum, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Boils and kindred ailments, and Scrofula, it is an unequaled remedy.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury minerals or deleterious drugs.

OBSERVE

the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of **RADWAY'S PILLS** will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price **25 cts.** per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,

NEW YORK.

NYNU—22

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

One of the Biggest Eels on Record.

The crew of the fishing steamer Annie L. Wilcox, of Mystic, took on board Saturday the largest sea eel that any one could remember. The middle of the week the crew had hauled out the biggest eel any of them had ever seen, but Saturday's capture beat the first one. The biggest of the two eels weighed thirty-four pounds. He was five feet nine inches long and nineteen inches in circumference. The dimensions of the other eel were as follows; Weight, twenty-five pounds; length, five feet three inches; circumference, fifteen inches.

These eels were taken in pounds between Watch Hill and Point Judith, which the steamer visits every day. They were not so lively as the little eels are, in proportion to their size, or they would have made things interesting. But they looked decidedly ugly as they thrashed around in the nets.—New London (Conn.) Day.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of **PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES** On this Continent, have received **HIGHEST AWARDS** from the great **Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.**

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

AN OLD-TIME REMEDY IN A MODERN FORM.

Ripans Tabules

THE LATEST, MOST EFFECTIVE DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Pocket Edition

Of a Standard Medicinal Prescription.

That is:
The same ingredients
In the form of TABULES
Instead of Liquid.

Ripans Tabules

A single one gives prompt relief. Ripans Tabules, price 50 cents a box. At druggists or by mail.

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,

10 Spruce St., New York.

FREE INFORMATION

All ladies sending us their name and postoffice address will receive by mail information that will be worth many dollars to them in how to design, cut and fit all styles of garments by the latest improved and most practical method in use.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE GRANT PATTERN CO.

216-218 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOOK for our announcement in paper. It will show a cut **NEXT** issue of this of 1 style of

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. AGENTS WANTED.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED—Young Men to learn Telegraphy, Station and Express Agents' Duties. P. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N. Y.

In a World Where "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness" no Praise is Too Great for

SAPOLIO

Keep the Baby Fat.

"CAVE SPRING, GA., May 21, 1894.

"My baby was a living skeleton. The doctors said he was dying of Marasmus, Indigestion, etc. The various foods I tried seemed to keep him alive, but did not strengthen or fatten him. At thirteen months old he weighed exactly what he did at birth—seven pounds. I began using "SCOTT'S EMULSION," sometimes putting a few drops in his bottle, then again feeding it with a spoon; then again by the absorption method of rubbing it into his body. The effect was marvelous. Baby began to stouten and fatten, and became a beautiful dimpled boy, a wonder to all. SCOTT'S EMULSION supplied the one thing needful.

"MRS. KENNON WILLIAMS."

Scott's Emulsion

is especially useful for sickly, delicate children when their other food fails to nourish them. It supplies in a concentrated, easily digestible form, just the nourishment they need to build them up and give them health and strength. It is Cod-liver Oil made palatable and easy to assimilate, combined with the Hypophosphites, both of which are most remarkable nutrients.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

T. M. Sechler and E. R. Stratford each sport a new bicycle.

W. T. Bell visited Philadelphia on business a few days this week.

Mrs. A. R. Price and Miss Mary Morrison spent a few days in Philadelphia last week.

Merchant H. S. Smelker spent a portion of last week in Philadelphia and New York.

Quite a number of local Epworth leaguers attended the convention at Lewistown last week.

A cool wave struck this place on Monday morning, lowering the temperature about 30 degrees.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Marton and Miss Daisy Martin returned on Thursday from a trip to Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Rev. Wm. Brill preached the annual Memorial sermon to a large audience in the M. E. church on Sunday afternoon at 3.30.

Miss Tillie Faust and Miss Annie Harrison started on Wednesday for a two or three months' visit to friends in Philadelphia.

D. B. Price spent a few days in Philadelphia last week attending the dedicatory services of the new I. O. O. F. temple. Frank Davis was the representative of Mount Union lodge.

The G. A. R. of this place will decorate the graves of the comrades buried in the different cemeteries of this place on the afternoon of Decoration day. The oration will be made by Rev. A. R. Lambert, of Huntingdon.

TROUGH CREEK.

Harry C. Wright, of Kipple, is visiting at his grandpa's.

Rev. Kauffman preached an able sermon at Pine Grove Sunday afternoon.

We believe that the frost and freeze of last Wednesday morning certainly killed the remainder of the fruit if there was any remained.

There is a great deal of complaint of the corn not coming up: and if it had not rained Monday many farmers would have been replanting.

In driving to Cassville during the past week I notice that the Cass township supervisor has at a trifling expense put the road in a condition that makes it a pleasure to drive over it. If many other supervisors would do likewise it would prove profitable as well as a pleasure. There is usually twice or three times the amount of money expended on our valley as is necessary.

I see by the report of legislature proceedings as published that Gov. Hastings has vetoed the bill prohibiting the killing of any partridge, ruffled grouse or any woodcock, giving among other reasons that this legislation grants special and exclusive privilege to a portion of the people and denies it to all the rest and is therefore prohibited by the constitution. Wonder if the same respect for the fundamental law caused him to sign the pipe line bill.

Sheep drovers have been plenty in this vale the past week. Since our last a dog or dogs made a raid on Messrs. Crotsley's sheep, killing three and wounding eight others, five of which have since died. If our legislature before adjournment would pass a law paying a premium on every dog that is killed away from home unless accompanied by his owner, it would be of more benefit than many acts passed. In our judgement no dog should be allowed to run loose without being muzzled.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Richmond's Compound.

Locomotive No. 2427, known as the Richmond compound, has completed a month's trial on the Pennsylvania railroad and will in a few days be taken to Chicago, where the big piece of machinery will be tried on the various railroads centering in that city.

This locomotive was turned out of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, Richmond, Va., during the month of September, 1894, and has been in continuous service ever since. Mr. Thomas H. Symington, mechanical engineer of the works, has charge of it and in conversation last evening he said in the trials there had been no detentions due to the engine and there had been no trouble to change from slow heavy freight to first-class passenger service.

On Wednesday last it hauled twenty-five cars laden with meat from this city to Harrisburg in three hours and eighteen minutes and had to slow up several times or better time would have been made. Limited's time between Altoona and Harrisburg is three hours and fifteen minutes. The biggest train hauled by the compound was eighty-five and the run was between Harrisburg and the Tyrone yards.

No. 2427 left Altoona Saturday night and hauled Philadelphia express of ten cars to Harrisburg on time. It returned on fast line last night, making a run with ease and on some parts of the road it showed a speed of sixty miles per hour.

Of course the principle feature of the locomotive is the valve with which the compound feature is successfully presented. Another feature is the noisless manner in which the monster performed its work. It weighs 145,000 pounds without the tender and carries 200 pounds of steam. Adjusted to burn freight coal it has been found necessary to keep the door of the fire box open a considerable part of the time when hauling light trains because of its steaming so quickly. The drivers are sixty-two inches in diameter and the cylinders 19x24 inches for high pressure, 39x24 inches for the low and twenty-four inch stroke.

During its fast work it was in charge of Engineer C. H. Dougherty and Fireman Stewart Smith. In her slow freight work Engineer Cal. Miller had charge of it.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Second Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the Epworth League of the Cassville charge was held in Cassville, May 11. Meeting was called to order at 10.15 o'clock. Devotional services were conducted by Rev. R. H. Stine. The following officers were elected: Rev. R. H. Stine, president; Mrs. M. E. French, vice president; J. C. Shaffer, secretary. J. C. Shaffer being absent Rev. D. D. Kauffman was elected pro tem. The address of welcome was made by Miss Blanche Stine. Responses were made by Miss Mary McClain, of Trough Creek, and Miss Carrie Bumgardner, of Calvin.

Reports of delegates from the different leagues were read. The Mercy and Help department of the Cassville chapter made over 800 visits to the sick in the last year and sent over 120 boquets to sick persons. R. H. Stine then talked on the grand work of the Cassville league and how much good can be done by every member helping a little.

The report of Trough Creek league was read by Zeno Heeter. An increase of 37 members during the last year was reported. "The Model Epworthian," was the subject of a paper by Mrs. E. French, of Trough Creek. The speaker insisted that a model Epworthian should be an example; should attain the highest experience, and should not esteem the league meeting paramount to church work and should abandon all kinds of worldly amusement. The subject was further discussed by Mrs. Clarkson, Isaac Taylor, Milton Taylor, Miss Bertha Stine and Rev. Stine.

Rev. Stine talked on the organization and development of the Calvin chapter. The social department was discussed by Mrs. S. V. Heaton, Revs. Stine and Kauffman.

AFTEROON SESSION

Opened with devotional exercises by Rev. D. D. Kauffman, Scripture reading, singing. "How to raise the standard of the Devotional Meeting," was opened by W. A. Crotsley. The speaker said that we ought to be enthusiastically interested so as not only to be beneficial to ourselves but to enthuse others. Be ambitious to do good, get away with selfishness. The discussion was continued by E. French, D. E. McClain, Mrs. Heeter, D. D. Kauffman, R. H. Stine.

Mercy and Help department. In the absence of Ida Shearer, Miss Emrett Clarkson opened the discussion, followed by Rev. Stine, J. C. Shaffer and Mrs. Clarkson.

Literary department. In the absence of Miss Sue Fink, who was on the program to open the discussion, Mrs. S. V. Heaton opened the question, followed by Rev. Stine, who spoke of the great importance of all Methodists being thoroughly acquainted with the discipline and doctrines of our church. J. C. Shaffer spoke on entertaining the minds of the young with good literature and creating a desire for knowledge.

NIGHT SESSION

Opened with devotional services and singing. "The Pledge," by Mrs. S. V. Heaton, who spoke at length on the necessity of a pledge, that God had exacted from His people a pledge, and that we as good Epworthians should not hesitate to take the pledge and keep it. After a recitation by Rosa Shaffer and "The Bible and how to read it," by D. D. Kauffman, the question box was opened. Questions answered by Rev. Stine, Mrs. S. V. Heaton, J. O. Heaton and Bertha Stine.

A motion was made and carried that the officers elected at this convention stand for one year, or to the next annual convention.

The following officers of the three leagues were then instalied by the senior pastor: Pres., A. B. Taylor, J. C. Shaffer and D. D. Kauffman; 1st V. P., M. Taylor, B. F. Mierley, E. B. Hyssong; 2d V. P., Belle Houck, Maggie Bumgardner, E. F. Clarkson; 3d V. P., Emerson French, W. A. Crotsley, S. V. Heaton; 4th V. P., Mamie Baker, Maud O. Wright, Belle Hyssong; Secretaries, Flora Benson, Rosa Shaffer, Bertha Stine; Treasurers, Harry McClain, J. O. Heaton, Carrie Bumgardner.

Convention adjourned to meet at call of president. J. C. SHAFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at private sale the following articles and placed same in the hands of my son, W. S. Beatty: 1 mower, 1 drill, 1 hay rake, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 1 sled, 4 plows, 1 harrow, 2 set of harness, lines and bridle, lot of household goods, 6 head of cattle, 6 hogs, 5 forks, hay fork and rope, an interest in grain in the ground. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.
MRS. ELEANOR BEATTY.
Page, Pa., May 21, 1895.

ESTRAY.—Came or was brought to the stable of the undersigned on or about May 2, 1895, a light bay horse about 11½ hands high, having a white spot on forehead. The animal is now in pasture at N. Q. Wright's. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away; otherwise, it will be disposed of according to law. OLIVER R. BROWN.
Union Twp., May 10, '95.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story Dwelling House in Mapleton borough, with 4 rooms and cellar. For particulars inquire at this office, or of A. W. Swope, Esq., Mapleton Depot, Pa. 4-3-tf.

FOR SALE.—Three good fresh Cows, with calves by their sides. For further information call on or address, K. W. Mierley, Cassville, Pa. 4-24-3t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room. Good location. Inquire of MARSAALL YOCUM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have left in possession of M. S. Bowman two horses, a wagon and one cow. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.
5-1 MRS. EVALINE WILSON.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
CHAS. STRATFORD.
Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
G. D. WOOD.
Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
T. J. C. RIPPLE.
Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
B. S. RUMBERGER.
Petersburg, April 10.

C. B. Crum,

The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, $2.25 to $6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits, 12 to 18 years, $2.50 to $4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to $2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, $1.35 to $2.50, regularly worth $2.50 to $4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, $1.25, Wrappers 65c. to $1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay $40 or $50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for $15.98 to $17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

The Profit is Down

Never befere have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

—o—

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

....o....

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

THE PRINCETON.

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction

GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street, - Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We have such a good thing in Carpets that we wish all to know about it. We bought our Carpets 5 cents per yard, on an average, lower than any dealer can buy who buys less than one thousand rolls. How we accomplish this we shall explain to any one wishing to know. But we did it and now we are going to give our patrons the full advantage of this and much more. We can, therefore, sell Carpets from 5 cents to 15 cents per yard lower than others and propose to do so. We ask all persons throughout the county who are interested in Carpets to fully test the correctness of this claim. You will find an excellent line of all grades to select from. You will find more fine Carpets than ever before shown in this place, including Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets, Moquettes and Axminsters. You will be sure of having your rooms correctly fitted.

FURNITURE.

We have the largest and cheapest line we have ever shown.

LACE CURTAINS.

We have just added a fine line of the very latest things in Lace Curtains at up-to-date prices, which we think you will find much the lowest ever offered you.

STRAW MATTINGS.

The best value we have ever had. Nice jointless Matting at 13 cents per yard or $4.80 per roll.

WALL PAPER.

A beautiful line of strictly new designs. All old patterns were closed out at our reduction sale.

All the other lines we are accustomed to carry.

C. R. & W. B. McCarthy,

HUNTINGDON, - PENN'A.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

WANTED—BARK AND WOOD. I will pay $5 per 2000 lbs. for Rock Oak and $2.75 per gross ton for Black oak bark, delivered on wharf at Mapleton, bark to be new, dry and in good condition and to be delivered by July 15, 1895. I will also pay $4.75 per cubic cord for Linn and Poplar Paper wood, delivered on wharf in good marketable condition. B. F. BAKER,
5-1-95-3t. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your { HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-94.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 29, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—New hats at Mrs. Evans'.

—The senate yesterday fixed June 8th as the date for final adjournment.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—J. A. Dougherty, of Altoona, spent Sunday with J. C. Griffin of this place.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—The Religious Garb bill passed the senate finally yesterday by a vote of 31 yeas to 11 nays.

—Mrs. Evans has received a stock of latest style millinery which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

—The annual commencement of State College will be held June 9-13. The number of graduates is thirty-five.

—Misses Gertie and Esther McDonald, of Altoona, are visiting among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Mrs. S. W. Craig and children, of Huntingdon, are visiting her parents and numerous friends in this place.

—Mapleton will put on holiday attire tomorrow. Let there be a profuse display of the National colors.

—M. L. Rex and Miss Emma Hooper attended the Epworth League convention at Lewistown last week.

—Mrs. A. W. Brenneman, of Smithfield township, called upon some of her Mapleton friends last Monday evening.

—Dr. Z. T. Jones, of Shade Gap, had one of his legs broken on Sunday, the 19th inst., by falling while alighting from his carriage.

—David Frantz and wife, of Centre county, spent a few days of the past week in Mapleton, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Cowher.

—There are ninety-four candidates for promotion to the high school grade in the Huntingdon borough schools. A very creditable showing.

—It is predicted by the Secretary of the Agricultural Department of the National government that wheat will sell for one dollar a bushel next fall.

—John E. Giffin, of Saltillo, was in town last night on his way to Graysville where he will deliver the Memorial day oration. He is an eloquent speaker.

—The Republican state convention will be held at Harrisburg, August 28th. Only a state treasurer will be nominated and it is generally conceded that E. J. Haywood of Mercer county will be the nominee.

—For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent boltles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Magnus Koch, the old watchman who has been a familiar figure at the Huntingdon depot crossing for a number of years, died last Thursday night. He was aged 74 years, and was a native of Germany.

—A lady at Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler. a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by J. G. GILLAM.

—Miss Elsie Hicks, convicted at the recent term of court for concealing the death of her child, was removed to the Western penitentiary last Wednesday. She is the first female inmate of that institution from this county.

—A. B. Gillam and wife left yesterday on an extended visit to friends in Western Pennsylvania and Illinois. They expect to be absent about a month. The ITEM wishes them a pleasant journey and a safe return.

—The postoffice department at Washington has created a new postoffice in this county. It is called Paxton, is located along the line of the Broad Top railroad in Hopewell township, and George Brumbaugh is postmaster.

—A lady named Hunter who owns property in Philipsburg owed the borough for the privilege of tapping a sewer. The other day a man passed her house who resembled the burgess in appearance. She called him in and planked down the money due the corporation, but when too late the man proved to be a stranger instead of the burgess, and now the lady mourns the loss of her cash.

—Superintendent Ellmaker, trainrunner W. Brooke Moore, and division engineer W. B. McCaleb, of the middle division, constituted a distinguished trio who spent a short time in Mapleton last Friday on business pertaining to their respective positions.

—A good audience greeted the participants in the entertainment given under the auspices of the Mapleton band last Saturday evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The entertainment was fine and those who failed to go missed a treat.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Mattern family reunion to be held at Warriorsmark, Thursday June 13, 1895. The Mattern family is an honorable connection and great pains are being taken to make this reunion a memorable occasion. The exercises will be interspersed with music and addresses.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says that owing to the improvement in business the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are getting out plans prepared some time ago for making improvements to the line and the construction of branches. It is estimated that if business continues to improve there will soon be several engineer corps in the field locating new lines.

—Robert A. Ramsey, who successfully taught Railroad school in Union township last winter, is at present engaged in the photo-copying business with headquarters at Huntingdon. He is canvassing among the citizens of this vicinity and the specimens of his work which he exibits will not suffer in comparison with specimens from any house in the country. He is a reliable gentleman and we hope he may find the business profitable.

—W. W. Withington, who for several years past has been employed in the War department at Washington, spent a few days of the past week among his numerous friends in Mapleton. Mr. Withington contemplates resigning his position and opening a pension attorney's office at Mount Union. He is thoroughly posted in the routine work of the pension department and believes that he can render valuable service to veterans who place their claims in his hands.

—Two weddings occurred in this place last Thursday. Joseph M. Baker and Miss Celia R. Miller were the principals in one, the officiating clergyman being Rev. B. J. Hummel, and in the other the contracting parties were John E. Montgomery and Miss Annie M. Chilcote and Rev. Joseph Gray was the officiating clergyman. The former occurred at the residence of B. F. Baker and the latter at the residence of H. A. Chilcote. The ITEM extends best wishes to both these couples and hopes their respective journeys down the stream of time may be unruffled.

—The following item from the *News* intimates that the erection of the Huntingdon glass works is not yet an assured fact: "Work has ceased on the erection of the glass works at this place until an understanding concerning the article of agreement is reached between Mr. McGraw and the Board of Improvement concerning the amount of money to be invested by the former. Mr. McGraw says he has already invested over $1000, the stipulated sum, in material and machinery." We hope the difficulties may be speedily settled and the construction of the works pushed to completion.

—The musical entertainment given by the Hotchkin Sister Concert Co. and Bell Ringers in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening was of a high order, such as rarely visit small towns. It was interesting throughout and highly enjoyed by all present, and the hearty applause accorded them at each number on the program gave evidence of the appreciation of the masterly manner in which the participants produced their different parts. These people possess remarkable musical talent and exhibit surprising command of the different instruments employed. We are sorry more of our people were not present to enjoy this rare treat.

Mapleton Rifle Team.

Below will be found the score made by the members of the Mapleton rifle team at the last shoot—out of a possible 180 points. Distance 100 yards, off-hand:

Geo. Palmer,	123	Geo. Wharton,	117
Robt. Miller,		A. W. Swope,	121
Geo. W. Morgan,		A. Lamberson,	108
J. G. Gillam,	120	John Shoop,	110
D. M. Cowher,	119	John Wharton,	96
Jacob H. Miller,			

Reminiscences of the Building of the Fourth Street Bridge at Huntingdon.

William Hench, who superintended the building of the Fourth street bridge at this place, writes the following reminiscences of its construction:

I commenced the superintendence of the construction of the lower bridge, at the town of Huntingdon, October 30, 1856, Messrs. Andrew Wise and Samuel Eby contractors. The superstructure was framed at Mapleton, and trucked up by rail from thence to Huntingdon by Master Jacob Gibler, of the ballast train. The workmen; whilst working at Mapleton, boarded and lodged with Matthew Campbell, esq. The 'squire was a jovial, social man, full of natural glee. Col. Donaldson was ticket agent at Mapleton at the time spoken of above. (No town there in 1856.) Mapleton was a small hamlet of three or four houses at that time. The winter was extremely cold, the mercury betimes standing at from 9 to 16 and 18 degrees below zero, ice on the river 22 inches thick, which was of great convenience in the erection of the falseworks. The workmen never ceased from their daily work on account of the frigidity of the atmosphere, but persevered until all was constructed safe from storm or flood. The names of the workman engaged were John Hench, scribe boss; Z. R. Hench, John Bealor, Edmund Wilson, Lucien Crozier, Levi Myers, Robert Myers, Daniel Whitaker, Joel Tompkins, Chas. Bowersox, Dutch Peter, Big Pope, Chas. Atherton, Lewis Morgan. The names of the aforementioned men now living are William Hench superintendent, living in Tuscarora valley; John Bealor, Port Royal; Lewis Crozier, Iowa; Daniel Whitaker, Huntingdon; Joel Tompkins, Altoona; Lewis Morgan, Mount Union; contractor, Samuel Eby, near pike, north of Mill Creek. These workmen were plucky, noble men, as much so as any that ever worked on a contract, especially Dutch Peter and Big Pope. To have marshalled an army of 500,000 men such as Peter and Pope it would be no trouble to-day to march and surmount the Alps mountains of Europe. This bridge was the only one that withstood the water flood of June 1, 1889, on the Juniata river, being a way bridge in character.

When finished February 5, 1857, the structure was given a general inspection by Colonel Vandevander, a civil and mechanical engineer and pronounced a fine piece of workmanship.

Those men who were citizens of the town and appeared to be interested in the building of the lower bridge were Cap. J. S. Miller, Messrs. Fisher and McMurtrie, General A. P. Wilson, Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, lately demised, peace to his ashes: Colonel Wharton, Dr. J. McCulloch, Colonel John P. Anderson, Ex-Sheriff Wm. Ziegler, keeper of Jackson Hotel; Thomas Wallace, Hon. J. Simpson Africa, George Jackson, Hon. Thomas Jackson, Hon. John Williamson. lawyer; Bell & Garretson, bankers; Sheriff Graffius Miller, Hon. John Scott and a host more who appeared to be apprised of the fact of it being nearer to enter the town from the south and southwest valleys of the county, and a great convenience over driving up over the old Continental Pike bridge. Dr. J. S. McMurray, a Presiding Elder, and Rev. David Shoaf, of Huntingdon charge, were much pleased concerning the rebuilding of the lower bridge, it being so much more convenient as mentioned above. Mr. Shoaf remarked to me that he was always afraid in riding across the old Continental Pike bridge, in the dead hours of night, fearing he might be waylaid and robbed on account of it being such a lonesome, dismal, dark old structure to pass through. Thoughts of olden times, and long long ago.

Huntingdon, being the eastern terminus of the Broad Top Railroad, is making rapid progress financially, is a cosy city, and appears to be in the blessed condition of prosperity.—*Journal*

Reduced Rates to Bellefonte via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Centennial Celebration, to be held at Bellefonte, Pa., June 5, 6, and 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on those dates excursion tickets to Bellefonte and return, from East Bloomsburg, Shamokin, Ridgeway, and intermediate points, and from stations on the Middle, Lewistown, and Tyrone divisions, at *two cents per mile*.

On the same dates tickets will also be sold to uniformed firemen (in the same territory) *at a single fare for the round trip*.

Tickets will be good for return passage until June 8, inclusive.

Court Notes--Second Week.

The grand jury, after examining the court house, jail and almshouse, recomended the following improvements:

COURT HOUSE.

That all walls and ceilings in corridor and all offices on first floor be cleaned and whitened. All walls in cellar to be cleaned and whitewashed.

That all officers and all office clerks and all others shall not deface the walls and furniture hereafter by striking matches on any of the same.

That all nude and fancy pictures on office walls be removed and refrain from putting any more up in any of said court house offices.

JAIL.

Hole through floor and ceiling in hall of lower cell house where prisoners have already gotten through the same, be securely mended either by boiler iron or double flooring.

That spouting be repaired, brick drain in yard be relaid; wall inside of yard be repaired; six one inch bars be put through large chimney in wash house; stairway in wash house and wood house be lined with boiler iron; a shield be placed over cell window on second floor of jail on west end, and that the double doors in yard leading to alley be properly braced.

ALMSHOUSE.

That we find 44 inmates, the house in good order and in good repair; upon investigation made by us to many of the different inmates find they are all well cared for and have plenty to eat.

Barn and all out buildings are in good condition; all fences around building and driveways are in good condition and whitewashed; all farming implements, wagons, etc., in good condition and in the dry in the different sheds.

28 acres of wheat in ground, 30 acres o grass as good as we have seen anywhere; 26 acres of corn ground being planted, the greater part in as good a condition as could be found.

At the opening of court on Monday afternoon Charles Eckard, convicted of stealing a small sum of money from George Kyper, of West Huntingdon, was sentenced to the Reformatory.

The session of Monday afternoon was occupied in hearing argument on the application of the three McCracken brothers for a writ of habeas corpus. The decision of the court will probably be rendered at the session of argument court to be held June 11th.

The following petitions were presented and motions made·

Petition of J. C. Ewing and J. McClellan Davis for rule to show cause why a certain mortgage given by Morris P. Hicks to George Weight, Jr., should not be satisfied. Rule awarded.

A distribution was decreed in the estate of William Morrow, late of Dublin township.

David E. North, after passing a satisfactory preliminary examination, was registered as a law student in the office of E. S. McMurtie, Esq.

William Gilmore, of Walker township, was declared to be of unsound mind and he was directed to be removed to the asylum at Harrisburg

Asa Price was released from the custody of the sheriff under the insolvent laws.

J. Murray Africa, David Grove and Wm. Speck were appointed re-viewers for a private road leading from the dwelling house of John Plummer, in Smithfield township, to a piece of woodland owned by John McCahan.

Melvina B. Steel, administratrix of Wm. I. Steel, deceased, was granted an order to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

Writ of partition of the real estate of Thomas Maley, late of Henderson township. Inquest confirmed nisi and a rule awarded to accept or refuse, returnable Monday, September 9th.

On her own petition Jane M. Swope was discharged as executrix of Henry J. Swope, late of Huntingdon, and John Brewster was appointed in her stead, under the terms of the will.

Levi Detwiler, administrator of Levi Esh, deceased, was granted an order to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

An inquest was awarded in the estate of Hayes Haga, late of Huntingdon.

Only two civil suits were tried this week. The first was the case of William Laird, for use of Calvin Shearer, vs. James Goss, an action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $72.78, in full amount of the claim.

The other case was that of E. E. Kell, who asked for the judgement against the school directors of Shade Gap for the winter's teaching. Verdict for the full amount, nearly $200.

Court adjourned on Tuesday evening to meet on June 11th.

J L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments are needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department ment is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,

CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

ANNUAL SERMON PREACHED TO HIS REGIMENT.

Subject: "The Greatest Soldier of All Time."

In the Embury Memorial Church, Brooklyn, a large audience listened to the annual sermon of Chaplain T. De Witt Talmage, of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The members of the regiment occupied the body of the church. Dr. Talmage chose for his subject "The Greatest Soldier of All Time," the text being: "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."—Joshua i., 5.

The "gallant Thirteenth," as this regiment is generally and appropriately called, has gathered to-night for the worship of God and to hear the annual sermon. And first I look with hearty salutation into the faces of the veterans, who, though now not in active service, have the same patriotic and military enthusiasm which characterized them when, in 1863, they bade farewell to home and loved ones and started for the field and risked all they held dear on earth for the re-establishment of the falling United States Government. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," and you showed yourselves willing to give your lives. We hail you! We thank you! We bless you, the veterans of the Thirteenth. Nothing can ever rob you of the honor of having been soldiers in one of the most tremendous wars of all history, a war with Grant and Sherman and Hancock and Sheridan and Farragut on one side, and Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Longstreet and Johnston on the other.

As in Greek assemblages, when speakers would arouse the audience, they shouted "Marathon!" so if I wanted to stir you to acclamation I would only need to speak the words, "Lookout Mountain," "Chancellorsville," "Gettysburg." And though through the passage of years you are forever free from duty of enlistment, if European nations should too easily and too quickly forget the Monroe doctrine and set aggressive foot upon this continent I think your ankles would be supple again, and your arms would grow strong again, and your eyes would be keen enough to follow the stars of the old flag wherever they might lead.

And next I greet the colonel and his staff, and all the officers and men of this regiment. It has been an eventful year in your history. If never before, Brooklyn appreciates something of the value of its armories, and the importance of the men who there drill for the defense and safety of the city. The blessing of God be upon all of you, my comrades of the Thirteenth Regiment! And looking about for a subject that might be most helpful and inspiring for you, and our veterans here assembled, and the citizens gathered to-night with their good wishes, I have concluded to hold up before you the greatest soldier of all time—Joshua the hero of my text.

He was a magnificent fighter, but he always fought on the right side, and he never fought unless God told him to fight. In my text he gets his military equipment and one would think it must have been plumed helmet for the brow, greaves of brass for the feet, habergeon for the breast. "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life." "Oh," you say, "anybody could have courage with such a backing up as that." Why, my friends, I have to tell you that the God of the universe and the Chieftain of eternity promises to do just as much for us as for him. All the resources of eternity are pledged in our behalf, if we go out in the service of God, and no more than that was offered to Joshua. God fulfilled this promise of my text, although Joshua's first battle was with the spring freshet, and the next with a stone wall, and the next leading on a regiment of whipped cowards, and the next battle against darkness, wheeling the sun and the moon into his battalion, and the last against the king of terrors, death—five great victories.

For the most part, when the general of an army starts out in a conflict he would like to have a small battle in order that he may get his courage up and he may rally his troops and get them drilled for greater conflicts, but this first undertaking of Joshua was greater than the leveling of Fort Pulaski, or the thundering down of Gilbraltar, or the overthrow of the Bastile. It was the crossing of the Jordan at the time of the spring freshet. The snows of Mount Lebanon had just been melting, and they poured down into the valley, and the whole valley was a raging torrent. So the Canaanites stand on one bank, and they look across and see Joshua and the Israelites, and they laugh and say: "Aha! aha! They cannot disturb us until the freshets fall. It is impossible for them to reach us." But after awhile they look across the water, and they see a movement in the army of Joshua. They say: "What's the matter now? Why, there must be a panic among these troops, and they are going to fly, or perhaps they are going to try to march across the river Jordan. Joshua is a lunatic." But Joshua, the chieftain of the text, looks at his army and cries, "Forward, march!" and they start for the bank of the Jordan.

One mile ahead go two priests, carrying a glittering box four feet long and two feet wide. It is the ark of the covenant. And they come down, and no sooner do they just touch the rim of the water with their feet than by an almighty flat Jordan parts. The army of Joshua marches right on without getting their feet wet over the bottom of the river, a path of chalk and broken shells and pebbles, until they get to the other bank. Then they lay hold of the oleanders and tamarisks and willows and pull themselves up a bank thirty or forty feet high, and having gained the other bank they clap their shields and their cymbals and sing the praises of the God of Joshua.

But no sooner have they reached the bank than the waters begin to dash and roar, and with a terrific rush they break loose from their strange anchorage. Out yonder they have stopped; thirty miles up yonder they halted. On this side the waters roll off toward the salt sea. But as the hand of the Lord God is taken away from the thus uplifted waters—waters perhaps uplifted half a mile—as the Almighty hand is taken away those waters rush down, and some of the unbelieving Israelites say: "Alas, alas, what a misfortune! Why could not those waters have stayed parted? Because, perhaps, we may want to go back. Oh, Lord, we are engaged in a risky business. Those Canaanites may eat us up. How if we want to go back? Would it not have been a more complete miracle if the Lord had parted the waters to let us come through and kept them parted to let us go back if we are defeated?" My friends, God makes no provision for a Christian's retreat. He clears the path all the way to Canaan. To go back is to die. The same gatekeepers that swing back the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan to let Israel pass through now swing shut the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan to keep the Israelites from going back. I declare it in your hearing to-day, victory ahead, water forty feet deep in the rear. Triumph ahead, Canaan ahead; behind you death and darkness and woe and hell. But you say, "Why didn't those Canaanites, when they had such a splendid chance—standing on the top of the bank thirty or forty feet high—completely demolish those poor Israelties down in the river?" I will tell you why. God had made a promise, and He was going to keep it. "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

But this is no place for the host to stop. Joshua gives the command, "Forward, march!" In the distance there is a long grove of trees, and at the end of the grove is a city. It is a city of arbors, a city with walls seeming to reach to the heavens, to buttress the very sky. It is the great metropolis that commands the mountain pass. It is Jericho. That city was afterward captured by Pompey, and it was afterward captured by Herod the Great, and it was afterward captured by the Mohammedans, but this campaign the Lord plans. There shall be no swords, no shields, no battering ram. There shall be only one weapon of war, and that a ram's horn. The horn of the slain ram was sometimes taken and holes were punctured in it, and then the musician would put the instrument to his lips, and he would run his fingers over this rude musical instrument, and make a great deal of sweet harmony for the people. That was the only kind of weapon. Seven priests were to take these rude rustic musical instruments, and they were to go around the city every day for six days—once a day for six days, and then on the seventh day they were to go around blowing these rude musical instruments seven times, and then at the close of the seventh blowing of the rams' horns on the seventh day the peroration of the whole scene was to be a shout, at which those great walls should tumble from capstone to base.

The seven priests with the rude musical instruments pass all around the city walls on the first day, and a failure. Not so much as a piece of plaster broke loose from the wall, not so much a loosened rock, not so much as a piece of mortar lost from its place. "There," say the unbelieving Israelites. "Didn't I tell you so? Why, those ministers are fools. The idea of going around the city with those musical instruments and expecting in that way to destroy it! Joshua has been spoiled. He thinks because he has overthrown aud destroyed the spring freshet he can overthrow the stone wall. Why, it is not philosophic. Don't you see there is no relation between the blowing of these musical instruments and the knocking down of the wall? It isn't philosophy."

And I suppose there were many wiseacres who stood with their brows knitted, and with the forefinger of the right hand to the forefinger of the left hand, arguing it all out and showing it was not possible that such a cause should produce such an effect. And I suppose that night in the encampment there was plenty of philosophy and caricature, and if Joshua had been nominated for any high military position he would not have got many votes. Joshua's stock was down. The second day, the priests, blowing the musical instruments, go around the city, and a failure. Third day, and a failure; fourth day, and a failure; fifth day, and a failure; sixth day, and a failure. The seventh day comes, the climacteric day. Joshua is up early in the morning and examines the troops, walks all around about, looks at the city wall. The priests start to make the circuit of the city. They go all around once, all around twice, three times, four times, five times, six times, seven times, and a failure.

There is only one more thing to do, and that is to utter a great shout. I see the Israelitish army straightening themselves up, filling their lungs for a vociferation such as was never heard before and never heard after. Joshua feels that the hour has come, and he cries out to his host, "Shout! for the Lord hath given you the city!" All the people begin to cry: "Down, Jericho! Down, Jericho!" And the long line of solid masonry begins to quiver and to move and to rock. Stand from under! She falls! Crash go the walls, the temples, the towers, the palaces! The air is blackened with the dust. The huzza of the victorious Israelites and the groan of the conquered Canaanites commingle, and Joshua, standing there in the debris of the wall, hears a voice saying, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

But Joshua's troops may not halt here. The command is, "Forward, march!" There is the city of Ai. It must be taken. How shall it be taken? A scouting party comes back and says: "Joshua, we can do that without you. It is going to be a very easy job. You just stay here while we go and capture it." They march with a small regiment in front of that city. The men of Ai look at them and give one yell, and the Israelites run like reindeers. The northern troops at Bull Run did not make such rapid time as these Israelites with the Canaanites after them. They never cut such a sorry figure as when they were on the retreat.

Joshua falls on his face in chagrin. It is the only time you ever see the back of his head. He falls on his face and begins to whine, and he says: "O Lord God, wherefore hast Thou at all brought this people over Jordan to deliver us into the hand of the Amorites to destroy us? Would to God we had been content and dwelt on the other side of Jordan! For the Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it and shall environ us round and cut off our name from the earth."

I am very glad Joshua said that. Before it seemed as if he were a supernatural being, and therefore could not be an example to us, but I find he is a man, he is only a man. Just as sometimes you find a man under severe opposition, or in a bad state of physical health, or worn out with overwork, lying down and sighing about everything being defeated, I am encouraged when I hear this cry of Joshua as he lies in the dust.

God comes and rouses him. How does He rouse him? By complimentary apostrophe? No. He says: "Get thee up. Wherefore liest thou upon thy face?" Joshua rises, and, I warrant you, with a mortified look. But his old courage comes back. The fact was that was not his battle. If he had been in it, he would have gone on to victory. He gathers his troops around him and says: "Now let us go up and capture the city of Ai. Let us go up right away."

They march on. He puts the majority of the troops behind a ledge of rocks in the night, and then he sends a comparatively small battalion up in front of the city. The men of Ai come out with a shout. This battalion in stratagem fall back and fall back, and when all the men of Ai have left the city and are in pursuit of this scattered or seemingly scattered battalion Joshua stands on a rock I see his locks flying in the wind as he points his spear toward the doomed city, and that is the signal. The men rush out from behind the rocks and take the city, and it is put to the torch, and then these Israelites in the city march down, and the flying battalion of Israelites return, and between these two waves of Israelitish prowess the men of Ai are destroyed, and the Israelites gain the victory, and while I see the curling smoke of that destroyed city on the sky, and while I hear the huzza of the Israelites and the groan of the Canaanites, Joshua hears something louder than it all, ringing and echoing through his soul, "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee all the days of thy life."

But this is no place for the host of Joshua to stop. "Forward, march!" cries Joshua to the troops. There is the city of Gibeon. It has put itself under the protection of Joshua. They sent word: "There are five kings after us. They are going to destroy us. Send troops quick. Send us help right away." Joshua has a three days' march more than double quick. On the morning of the third day he is before the enemy. There are two long lines of battle. The battle opens with great slaughter, but the Canaanites soon discover something. They say: "That is Joshua. That is the man who conquered the spring freshet and knocked down the stone wall and destroyed the city of Ai. There is no use fighting." And they sound a retreat, and as they begin to retreat Joshua and his host spring upon them like a panther, pursuing them over the rocks, and as these Canaanites, with sprained ankles and gashed foreheads, retreat the catapults of the sky pour a volley of hailstones into the valley, and all the artillery of the heavens with bullets of iron pounds the Canaanites against the ledges of Beth-horon.

"Oh," says Joshua, "this is surely a victory!" "But do you see the sun is going down? Those Amorites are going to get away after all, and they will come up some other time and bother us, and perhaps destroy us." See, the sun is going down. Oh, for a longer day than has ever been seen in this climate! What is the matter with Joshua? Has he fallen in an apopletic fit? No. He is in prayer. Look out when a good man makes the Lord his ally. Joshua raises his face, radiant with prayer, and looks at the descending sun over Gibeon and at the faint crescent of the moon, for you know the queen of the night sometimes with linger around the palaces of the day. Pointing one hand at the descending sun and the other hand at the faint crescent of the moon, in the name of that God who shaped the worlds and moves the worlds, he cries, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon." And they stood still. Whether it was by refraction of the sun's rays or by the stopping of the whole planetary system I do not know and do not care. I leave it to the Christian scientists and the infidel scientists to settle that question, while I tell you I have seen the same thing. "What," say you, "not the sun standing still?" Yes. The same miracle is performed nowadays. The wicked do not live out half their day, and the sun sets at noon: But let a man start out and battle for God, and the truth, and against sin, and the day of his usefulness is prolonged and prolonged and prolonged.

But it is time for Joshua to go home. He is 110 years old. Washington went down the Potomac, and at Mount Vernon closed his days. Wellington died peacefully at Apsley House. Now, where shall Joshua rest? Why, he is to have his greatest battle now. After 110 years he has to meet a king who has more subjects than all the present population of the earth, his throne a pyramid of skulls, his parterre the graveyards and the cemeteries of the world, his chariot the world's hearse—the king of terrors. But if this is Joshua's greatest battle it is going to be Joshua's greatest victory. He gathers his friends around him and gives his valedictory, and it is full of reminiscence. Young men tell what they are going to do. Old men tell what they have done.

And as you have heard a grandfather or a great-grandfather, seated by the evening fire, tell of Monmouth or Yorktown and then lift the crutch or staff as though it were a musket to fight and show how the old battles were won, so Joshua gathers his friends around his dying couch, and he tells them the story of what he has been through, and as he lies there, his white locks snowing down on his wrinkled forehead, I wonder it God has kept His promise all the way through—the promise of the text. As he lies there he tells the story one, two or three times—you have heard old people tell a story two or three times over—and he answers: "I go the way of all the earth, and not one word of the promise has failed, not one word thereof has failed. All has come to pass; not one word thereof has failed." And then he turns to his family, as a dying parent will, and says: "Choose now whom ye will serve—the God of Israel or the God of the Amorites. As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." A dying parent cannot be reckless or thoughtless in regard to his children. Consent to part with them at the door of the tomb we cannot. By the cradle in which their infancy was rocked, by the bosom on which they first lay, by the blood of the Covenant, by the God of Joshua, it shall not be. We will not part. We cannot part. Jehovah Jireh, we take Thee at Thy promise, "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee."

Dead, the old chieftain must be laid out. Handle him very gently. That sacred body is over 110 years of age. Lay him out. Stretch out those feet that walked dry shod the parted Jordan. Close those lips which helped blow the blast at which the walls of Jericho fell. Fold the arm that lifted the spear toward the doomed city of Ai. Fold it right over the heart that exulted when the five kings fell. But where shall we get the burnished granite for the headstone and the footstone? I bethink myself now. I imagine that for the head it shall be the sun that stood still upon Gibeon, and for the foot the moon that stood still in the valley of Ajalon.

A NEW OCEAN BUG.

Captain Niejahr Discovers It in the South Atlantic and Puzzles Scientists.

The Naval Hydrographic Office has been notified of the discovery of a new form of animal life in the open ocean which has hitherto not been classified by naturalists, who are unable from the description received to say just what is the new bug, or fish, or whatever it is. The report comes from Captain H. A. Niejahr of the German steamer Helios. He was cruising in the South Atlantic, between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, a little to the west of Inaccessible and Tristan da Cunaha Islands, when the phenomenon appeared. The entry on his log is as follows:

"This afternoon my mate called my attention to the look of the water. I went on deck and saw several spots of yellow and muddy looking water. We steered for one of these spots and passing through it observed that the water had a reddish color, caused by millions and millions of red ephemeron worms. I caught some in a bucket and found that their bodies were bladdery, with long legs on one end. On the other end seemed to be the head. Set on a dry spot they jumped very far."

Biologists in Washington presume the German captains refers to the order of "ephemerina" in speaking of "ephemeron worms," but this order, which includes the common day fly, does not fit the captain's description of his discovery.

MILLIONS OF ANIMALS INSPECTED.

Condemnation Does Not Prevent the Sale of Diseased Meats.

During the fiscal year 1894 the Bureau of Animal Industry inspected more than thirteen million head of animals at forty-six abattoirs in seventeen cities. Of this number a total of 16,703 were condemned and sent to the tank for destruction, divided as follows: Cattle, 4127; sheep, 466, and hogs, 12,110. In addition to these whole carcasses there were a great many portions of carcasses that were condemned. The total number of beef cattle inspected last year amounted to 3,862,000, or about one-half the cattle placed upon the market. The number condemned in the figures quoted are those condemned after slaughter, and do not include those that failed to pass when the cattle were on the hoof and subject to the rigid investigation of the inspector. Secretary Morton says that this condemnation, however, does not prevent the sale of diseased meat in home markets.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 2.

Lesson Text: "The Resurrection of Jesus," Mark xvi., 1-8—Golden Text: Luke xxiv., 34—Commentary.

1. "And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Salome, had bought sweet spices that they might come and anoint Him." In Lev. xxiii., 10, 11, we read that a sheaf of the first fruits of the harvest was to be presented to the Lord and by Him accepted for the people, "on the morrow after the Sabbath." In I Cor. xv., 23, we find that the resurrection of Christ was the fulfillment of that type. The women mentioned in this first verse of our lesson were some of those who followed Him and ministered unto Him. They loved Him devotedly, but they were lacking in faith, for had they believed His words that He would rise again the third day (chapters viii., 31; ix., 31) they would not have thought to anoint His dead body on the third day. Without faith it is impossible to please Him.

2. "And very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulcher at the rising of the sun." How sad they must have felt! Who can tell their thoughts! After all His wonderful works and teachings concerning the kingdom, to have it end this way was a disappointment indescribable. Oh, if they had only believed Isa. liii. and the words of His own lips, what darkness and sorrow they might have been spared! Mary of Bethany believed His words and anointed Him beforehand, and evidently expecting His resurrection, as He had said, was not found with the others at the tomb. What darkness would be dispelled from sorrowing hearts if those whose friends have died in Christ would only believe (Phil. i., 21, 23; I Thess. iv., 16-18), and what sums of money might be saved for better use which are vainly spent for the dead body!

3. "And they said among themselves, Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulcher?" It was a real difficulty from their standpoint, yet they moved on as if it would some way be removed. Love is not hindered from acting by apparent difficulties. When it is a work of faith as well as a labor of love (I Thess. i., 3,), then all is well, but faith should be first, lest love perform unnecessary labor, and there can be no faith apart from the word of God (Rom. x., 17).

4. "And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great." Difficulties vanish as we go forward. How often we have found it so! In Math xxviii., 2, we find that the angel of the Lord descended from heaven and came and rolled back the stone from the door and sat upon it, for seals and soldiers were nothing to Him. The angels who excel in strength, that do His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word (Ps. ciii., 20), know no difficulties, and nothing is hard to them. Read the angel stories in Acts xii and Isa. xxxvii., 36, and rejoice that they are still ministering spirits who minister unto the heirs of salvation (Heb. i., 14).

5. "And entering into the sepulcher they saw a young man sitting on the right side clothed in a long white garment, and they were affrighted." If we believed in the ministry of angels, and that they are ever with us serving unseen and unthanked, perhaps we would not be afraid if some day one or more should appear to us. It is true that most of the people in the Bible record to whom they appeared seem to have been afraid, but we do not read that either Abram or Elisha were afraid, and Elijah was not afraid to have them come for him with a carriage that day that he went home. Notice that this angel, who must have been several thousand years old, is called a young man—oh, the joys of eternal youth! If spared to the day on which this lesson shall be taught, I will be fifty-one years old, but I am sure I feel more like fifteen than fifty-one, and I am perfectly sure that I shall feel younger still 10,000 years hence.

6. "And He saith unto them! Be not affrighted. Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth which was crucified. He is risen. He is not here. Behold the place where they laid Him." The angels always say, Fear not (Gen. xxii., 17; Luke i., 13, 30; ii., 10), and so does the Lord Himself from Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17. His thoughts to all His people are peace and not evil (Jer. xxix., 11). Therefore let our hearts say, "I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii., 2). In Math. xxviii., 6, the angel said, "He is risen, as He said," as if they might also have said, "Why did you not believe Him?" Let us have a simple, childlike, unwavering faith in every word of God, and thus He will be glorified in us.

7. "But go your way, tell His disciples and Peter that He goeth before you into Galilee. There shall ye see Him as He said unto you." Oh, how Christlike to have a special message for poor Peter, who must have felt, because of his awful conduct, that he was no longer worthy to be one of them. But the Lord loved this erring one, and he alone of all the disciples is mentioned by name in the resurrection message. "He is risen." "Go, tell!" may well be called the watchwords of Christianity. If He be not risen, our faith is in vain, we are yet in our sins, and all who have trusted in Him and have died have perished (I Cor. xv., 14-18). If He be not risen from the dead, then His spotless life and His death on the cross all go for nothing, as far as the work of redemption is concerned. But He is risen, God hath raised Him from the dead and given Him a seat at His own right hand, and as He said to John in Patmos, He is alive forevermore and has the keys of hades and death (Rev. i., 18). The present business of every believer is to tell out the fact to all the world, as fast as each individual may, that through the risen Christ is proclaimed the forgiveness of sins, and all who believe are justified from all things (Acts xiii., 38, 39).

8. "And they went out quickly and fled from the sepulcher, for they trembled and were amazed; neither said they anything to any man, for they were afraid." Matthew says that they departed quickly with fear and great joy and did run to bring His disciples word (Math. xxviii., 8). They would speak to no one by the way, but filled with joy because Jesus was alive and awed by the facts, the angel's message and their own now manifest unbelief, they hastened to tell the disciples. There is nothing inconsistent between this kind of joy and fear. See Phil. ii., 12 and similar passages. We may have great joy in the Lord, and withal a fear of grieving Him.—Lesson Helper.

Weed Eradication.

The Agricultural Department has issued a bulletin compiled by F. V. Colville, botanist of the department, on weed eradication. He estimates the direct loss in crops, damage to machinery and stock, and decrease of the value of land in this country due to weeds at $10,000,000 a year.

A Five-Acre Building.

A five-acre building is to be erected on the site occupied by Buffalo Bill at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill. It will have a seating capacity of 12,000, and will be used for football games, bicycles and kindred amusements.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The revolution in Ecuador assumed so threatening an aspect that the Navy Department cabled the commander of the United States ship Ranger to proceed with his vessel to Guayaquil.

Secretary Herbert approved the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Small Arms Board that the new Lee rifle be adopted as the service weapon.

Frank P. Hastings presented to the State Department his credentials, as Hawaiian Charge d'Affairs, succeeding Lorin M. Thurston.

Henry T. Thurber, the President's Private Secretary, left Washington for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to make arrangements for the visit of the President's family and his own family during the summer.

Congressman William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, is dead, after a long illness in Washington. He was born in Bradford, Mass., August 23, 1838.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg	20	8	.714	Boston	12	12	.500
Cincinnati	20	10	.667	Baltimore	11	11	.500
Chicago	19	11	.633	Brooklyn	10	16	.385
Cleveland	17	12	.586	St. Louis	11	19	.367
Philadel	13	12	.520	Wash'ng'n	9	17	.346
New York	13	12	.520	Louisville	5	20	.200

Edward A. Griffin, cashier of the Park Bank, Albany, N. Y., confessed to a defalcation.

Grand Army posts and patriotic societies were represented at memorial services in a number of churches and cemeteries in New York City and Brooklyn.

George Montgomery killed Archibald Riley while coming out of church at Versailles, Ky. Riley had wronged his slayer's sister.

John A. Morris, the millionaire capitalist and turfman died on his Texas ranch, aged fifty-eight. He was worth $20,000,000.

The Jefferson County Grand Jury at Louisville, Ky., refused to indict Fulton Gordon for killing his wife and Archie Brown, son of the Governor of Kentucky.

Secretary Carlisle discussed the currency problem before a Bowling Green (Ky.) audience.

Rather than endure the reproach of living upon his wife's earning, Louis Kraemer killed himself and his daughter, two years old, at Chicago.

The State Department of Education rules that nuns may not teach in the public schools of Texas. Catholic nuns have been conducting free schools in Southwest Texas.

Solomon H. Mann, accused of wronging and causing the death of Loretta Hannigan, his typewriter, was fatally shot in New York City by the dead girl's brother, David F. Hannigan.

Frost has not seriously blighted the great Northwestern wheat crop.

Johann Tranquilini, one of the witnesses of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, died in Ward's Island Insane Asylum, New York City.

At New Orleans, La., Mehalia Ebbinger, eleven years old, was run down by a trolley car and her body was cut in five pieces.

At Clinton, Ky., Mrs. Victoria Machen, widow of United States Senator Willis B. Machen, killed herself by shooting herself through the head. Mrs. Machen had large landed interests.

It was announced in New York City that some one who wished to remain anonymous, had given a central building, to cost about $250,000, to the New York University.

The Democratic Editors' Association of New York State held their annual dinner at Delmonico's, New York City. President Cleveland sent a letter on sound money, and speeches were made by Senator Hill, Controller Eckels and others.

Seventy thousand children took part in the Brooklyn Sunday-school parade, and were reviewed by ex-President Harrison and Prince Francis Joseph, of Battenberg.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in Pittsburg, Penn., committed itself to the cause of prohibition, and resolved to raise a $1,000,000 Reunion Fund.

A dynamite explosion occurred on the farm of William Pyle, six miles south of Elkton, Md. Pyle and several workmen were killed.

Evidence was presented to the Grand Jury with a view to indicting the projectors of twelve of the largest department stores in New York City for selling spurious silverware.

The overdue French line steamer La Gascogne arrived at New York with the pistonhead of her intermediate cylinder broken.

Eight thousand union brickmakers of Chicago went on strike.

Twenty shopmates saw sixteen-year-old Rachel Radus caught in the machinery and whirled to her death in the bindery in New York City where she worked, and many fainted at the sight.

The dedicatory exercises of the $1,000,000 Odd Fellows' Temple were held in Philadelphia.

At Nanticoke, Penn., George and Arthur Watkins, aged five and eight years, respectively, were burned to death.

Foreign Notes.

Italy's elections appear to have increased Premier Crispi's strength.

Bismarck has declared himself a bimetallist.

At London a verdict of guilty was returned against Oscar Wilde, and he and Taylor, an accomplice, were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. Oscar Wilde's hair was cropped and he was put in stripes.

America's warships will be the swiftest at the great naval display at Kiel, Germany.

Henry Irving, the actor, Walter Besant, the novelist, Lewis Morris, the poet, and Dr. Willam Howard Russell, war correspondent, have been accorded the honor of knighthood on the occasion of Queen Victoria's birthday.

In the trial of the Hyams brothers, Americans in Toronto, Canada, for the murder of Willie Wells, the jury disagreed.

The cloth works in Bialystock, Poland, were burned. Five persons were burned to death and seven others fatally injured.

Diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been resumed.

The Belgian Minister of Finance has resigned.

Franz von Suppe, the musical composer, died a few days ago at Vienna, Austria. He was born on April 18, 1820, in Spalato, a village in Dalmatia.

At Apia, Samoa, fire destroyed eleven principal structures besides small outbuildings; loss estimated at $52,000.

At Kobur, Russia, 200 houses were burned and three persons perished. In the village of Rushany the Government buildings and 250 houses were destroyed. At Mukshany, in the province of Pensa, ninety houses were burned.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Spoleto, Italy.

THE ROLL CALL.

With sound of martial music
And reverential tread,
The armies of the living
Go forth to greet the dead.
Around the graves they gather,
A hush on every soul
That listens in the silence,
While memory calls the roll.

From batle-stained Antietam,
From Missionary Ridge,
From Gettysburg and Shiloh,
From mountain, plain and bridge,
They come who died as heroes,
They come from far or near,
And as the roll is counted
Each man makes answer, "Here!"

Not one is of the missing,
The ranks are full to-day,
In solid marching order
They stand, a close array,
Their faces lit with courage
As in that long ago,
When for the love of country
They fell before the foe.

On every grave a garland
Of sweet May blooms is laid,
Till of the sad God's acre
A garden fair is made;
And ever with the living
By glade or sunny knoll,
The noble dead are marching
As Memory calls the roll.

They cannot be forgotten
To whom their comrades pay
The tributes of affection
On Decoration Day.
Still dear to those who love them
Each loyal, faithful soul
Will hear their answer, "Present!"
When Memory calls the roll.
—Helen Chauncey, in Independent.

A CHARGE AT SHILOH.

STORY FOR DECORATION DAY.

NOW Sam Harrington was my cousin. We were both born in the spring of 1840, just across the Ohio from Cincinnati. We went to school together, and were at Harvard when Fort Sumter was fired on; so I think I can say I knew Sam quite as well as he did himself, better indeed, as this plain and entirely unvarnished story will prove.

Sam was rather a quiet fellow, and up to the breaking out of the war, in accordance with his good mother's wishes, and I think his own desire, he looked forward to the pulpit as the field in which he could use his decided talents and spend his life to the greatest advantage.

I must confess, I had a hankering for a military life, and I was sorely disappointed when, in my seventeenth

GETTING HIS SPURS.

year, our member of Congress—he was never elected again—went back on his promise to my father and sent his own nephew, instead of myself, to West Point.

When I read Lincoln's first call for men, I telegraphed to my father that I was coming home to enlist, no matter whether Kentucky remained neutral or not, and when I told my cousin Sam Harrington what I had done, he said in his quiet way:

"I am glad to hear you say that, George, for I have done that self-same thing."

We were prevailed on to remain at Harvard till the close of the college year, then we hurried home, and as they were not enlisting men in Kentucky at that time, owing to Governor Magoffin's Southern feelings, Sam and I went over the river and enrolled ourselves in "Wilson's Troop"—the name was soon changed—and full of patriotism we felt prouder of our yellow braided tunics than ever did a major-general of his stars.

Sam was in love with Sally Weldon, a pretty little schoolmate of his only sister, and he told me, in confidence, that he feared his affection for this girl would make him a coward.

"The very thought of dying and leaving Sally for some other fellow, he said to me one night as we lay under the same blanket in camp, "gives me the cold creeps. I'm sure if I ever get into a battle, I'll get thinking of that girl and show the white feather."

Those were the days of grand sacrifices. Our fathers were not only willing that we should fight for the Union, but they were ready to go themselves, and I shall never forget how our dear mothers tried to choke back their tears when the order came for us to cross the river and move South.

Sam's father, who had a large stock farm, gave him a beautiful, blooded mare, for which he had refused fifteen hundred dollars; but in those days nothing was too good for the soldier boys, and it was that same equine beauty that so severely tested the courage and presence of mind of Sam Harrington. This is how it was:

Up to April, 1862, we saw but little of the enemy. We had a few skirmishes with Morgan and Forrest in Southern Kentucky, but as neither side seemed eager for a fight there was but little damage done. We drilled during the fall and winter, and Sam, who had gotten over his clerical inclinations, developed a great fondness for horse racing, and no wonder, seeing that his mare, Belle, could outrun anything in either army.

We were in Nelson's advance in the rush for Shiloh, then called "Pittsburg Landing," where Grant's star was in eclipse. Although it was near dark when our battalion was ferried over the Tennessee, we were pushed up Snake Creek, where we joined the Second Michigan Cavalry and the fragments of other mounted regiments, and we had a brush with the Texas Rangers, called on their rolls, "the Eighth Texas," and commanded by Colonel John Wharton. Up to this time, we had had a sort of sneaking dread of the be-bowie-knifed terrors of the Lone Star prairies, but the fact that we drove them in the first clash gave us no end of comfort and confidence.

Sam was very pale and nervous during the fight, but after it was over, I saw him despoiling a dead Texas captain of a pair of large silver spurs of Mexican fashion. Sam put the things on, and their jingling gave him a great deal of boyish satisfaction.

It will be remembered, the Confederates took a great many of our guns that first day at Shiloh, and we naturally felt like getting them back after Buell and Lew Wallace had put in an appearance.

On the afternoon of the next day all the mounted men were pushed up Snake Creek, the order being, after we had gone a certain distance, to dash up the bank, and charge on the batteries posted at right angles to the line of our advance, and about three hundred yards from the top of the ascent.

"I'm afraid I'm going to disgrace myself," whispered Sam to me, as we formed for the charge, within full sight of the guns, now rapidly wheeling to receive us.

There was no time for response. The bugles sounded, "forward," "trot," "gallop," then "charge," and with a wild cheer we were off.

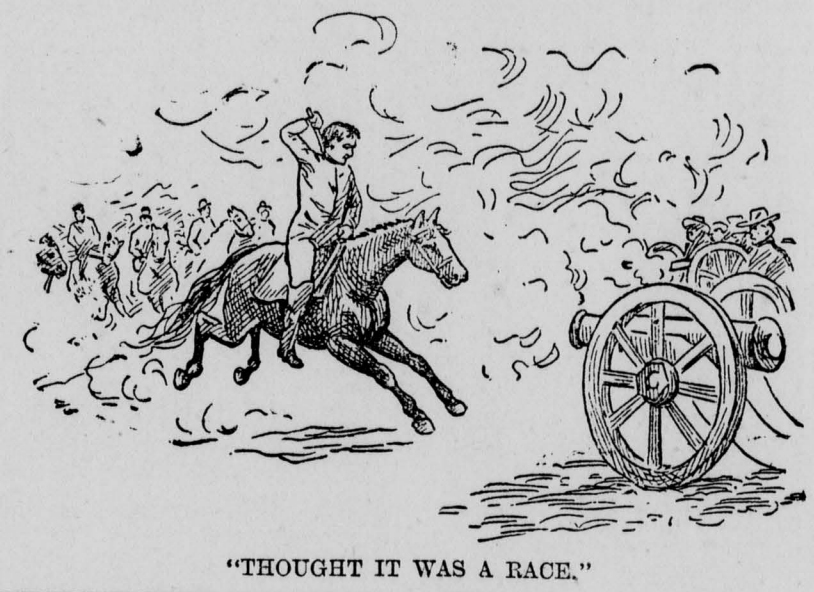
The tendency of horses galloping side by side is to crowd together. It was so in this case, and the crowding turned Sam's feet and drove those cruel Mexican spurs into the satiny sides of the spirited mare. Stung with the pain, and no doubt believing there was a great race on hand, the mare snapped her teeth on the bit, and shot ahead of the line.

I saw the act, plainly as I see this white paper, on which I am writing, but while frozen with horror I was helpless to aid Sam.

The brave fellow was fully thirty yards ahead, and we were thundering and cheering behind him; and the guns in front were beginning to open. I saw him rise in the stirrups, letting his sabre hang by the knot, while with both hands he jerked on the reins.

Instead of checking the mare, he broke the headstall and pulled the bridle over her head.

He was now helpless. He looked back, as if debating whether to leap off or go on. He reasoned that no matter what he did, it was death, and on the instant he decided to die, if possible, inside the battery in front.



"THOUGHT IT WAS A RACE."

He seized his sabre again, shouted so that the staggering line heard him and responded; then away dashed the mare, straight for a gun, behind which stood a tall Confederate with lanyard in his hand ready to pull.

I saw Sam disappearing in a cloud of flame and smoke, and on the instant horse and rider vanished and we were among the guns, our sabres falling like gleaming flails.

Well, we got the guns, and, after much searching, we found the mare nearly blown to pieces, and Sam, bleeding and powder-stained, seated on a tumbril. He looked as if he had gone through a threshing machine, yet none of his wounds was severe.

He was made a lieutenant the next day, though to do him justice, he protested to General Sherman that he did not lead the charge, and that his so-called gallantry was forced on him by his mare's running away.

But Sam demonstrated his valor on other fields. He married before the war ended, and afterwards I heard him saying to his wife, jokingly:

"I was a coward as a lover, Sally, but now that I know what married life is, I am indifferent to death."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE MOORE.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Where Peacefully Sleep the Nation's Dead.

And while the birds are piping
Sweet strains in the leafy bowers,
And the winds of May o'r the low mounds play,
We strew our graves with flowers.

There are at present more than eighty National cemeteries for Federal soldiers. The largest of these is at Vicksburg, where more than 1600 headstones mark the graves of brave Boys in Blue who died that their country might live. Forty-seven acres are enclosed in its Vicksburg Cemetery, in the improvement of which the Government has expended more than half a million dollars. Ten men under charge of a superintendent are constantly employed in keeping the grounds in order. On the most elevated point stands a monument, on the point where Grant and Pemberton arranged for the surrender of the city after the long siege. In Vicksburg's silent city there are 12,710 graves marked with headstones which bear numbers only, the occupants being unknown. The bones of these unidentified sleepers were gathered from battlefields near and far. Chalmette Cemetery, just below New Orleans, holds 12,521 graves, with 5674 unknown occupants. This cemetery covers fifteen and a half acres, and is a part of the side of the battlefield on which Jackson repulsed Packenham's men, and saved New Orleans during the war of 1812-14, which event is duly commemorated on the 8th of January, every year, by the people of New Orleans. The total number of interments in the various National cemeteries reach the great figure of 308,331, of which there are 152,117 known whites and 119,496 unknown; colored known, 13,005 and 20,505 unknown; and Confederate prisoners, 21,661. Seventy-eight of the eighty-one National cemeteries are under charge of superintendents. A list of these cemeteries, with the number of interments, follow:

Alexandria, La., 1280; Alexandria, Va., 3444; Andersonville, Ga., 13,717; Annapolis, Md., 3474; Antietam, Md., 4670; Arlington, Va., 16,260; Ball's Bluff, Va., 250; Barrancas, Fla., 955; Baton Rouge, La., 2922; Beaufort, S. C., 9219; Beverly, N. Y., 145; Brownsville, Texas, 2967; Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., 687; Camp Nelson, Nicholsville, Ky., 3526; Cave Hill, near Louisville, Ky., 3774; Chalmette, La., 12,521; Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,948; City Point, Va., 3828; Cold Harbor, Va., 1941; Corinth, Miss., 5670; Crown Hill, near Indianapolis, 709; Culpepper, Va., 1348; Custer's battlefield, M. T., 259; Cypress Hills, on Long Island, N. Y., 3115; City of Mexico, 1004; Danville, Va., 1293; Danville, Ky., 359; Elmira, N. Y., 3995; Finn's Point, N. J., 2779; Florence, S. C., 2958; Fort Donelson, 639; Fort Gibson, I. T., 2152; Fort Harrison, Va., 256; Fort Leavenworth, 1108; Fort McPherson; 443; Fayetteville, Ark., 1210; Fort Scott, Kan., 409; Fort Smith, Ark., 1604; Fredericksburg, Va., 6603; Gettysburg, Penn., 3375; Glendale, Va., 636; Grafton, W. Va., 1226; Hampton, Va., 4184; Jefferson Barricks, St. Louis, 640; Koekuk, Iowa, 590; Knoxville, Tenn., 3061; Laurel, Md., 238; Lebanon, Ky., 847; Logan's Cross Roads, Ky., 694; London Park, Md., 1636; Marietta, Ga., 10,052; Memphis, Tenn., 13,838; Mobile, Ala., 810; Mound City, Ill., 5090; Nashville, Tenn., 16,538; Natchez, Miss., 3062; New Albany, Ind., 2758; Newbern, N. C., 2318; Philadelphia, Penn., 1819; Poplar Grove, Va., 5525; Port Hudson, Miss., 3804; Raleigh, N. C., 1159; Richmond, Va., 4835; Rock Island, Ill., 289; Salisbury, N. C., 12,120; Shiloh, Tenn., 3590; San Antonio, Tex., 483; Seven Pines, Va., 789; Soldiers' Home, Ohio, 5238; Springfield, Mo., 1518; Stone River, Tenn., 6063; Vicksburg, Miss., 16,606; Whitehall, Penn., 60; Wilmington, N. C., 10,605; Winchester, Va., 4035; Yorktown, Va., 1566.

Virginia has the largest number of cemeteries—fourteen. Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi in their order were the battle States of the struggle for the preservation of the Union.

Decoration Day Observances.

It was feared at the outset that the decoration of soldiers' graves could not be continued as a permanent custom; that the work would be performed principally by veterants of the war as a tribute to their fallen comrades, and that as their ranks became depleted by death the custom would be less observed, and before long cease. But experience has proved that when a soldier dies his children take up the work as a sacred legacy bequeathed to them by patriotic fathers, and each year the ceremony becomes more imposing and greater numbers participate in it.

While each soldier's grave is decorated by his comrades or by his descendants, the graves which mark the resting places of the "unknown dead" are never neglected. It is always a touching sight to witness the respect and tender reverence shown in decorating the graves of those whose names are unknown, about whom we can tell nothing except that they died in order that the Republic might live. —General Horace Porter.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

21

MILK AND CREAM.

Decreased receipts and a generally good demand caused a satisfactory trade during the week just completed. The average price for surplus milk at the milk receiving stations was $1.17 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,512,672
Condensed milk, gals	14,340
Cream, gals	44,129

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	17½
Firsts	15	@	16½
Thirds to seconds	11	@	14
State—Fancy	16	@	16½
Seconds to firsts	12	@	15
Western Im. Creamery	8	@	13
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh	7	@	10

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	6¾	@	6¼
Full cream, good to prime	5¼	@	5¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	1¼	@	3
Part skims, choice	3¼	@	4
Full skims	—	@	1

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	15½
Western—Prime to choice	14	@	14½
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 40
Medium, 1894, choice	1 85	@	1 90
Pea, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 85	@	1 90
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 60	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	2 95	@	3 00
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 02½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin	3 50	@	4 50
Golden Russet	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Norfolk, ₱ qt	7	@	10
Md., prime, ₱ qt	11	@	12

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
1894, common to fair	4	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice	8½	@	9
Good to prime	6½	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Oat	40	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Spring chickens, ₱ pair	70	@	1 25
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	60	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	45

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Chickens, Phila. broilers	38	@	43
Capons, Phila	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½
Ducks ₱ lb	9	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Bermuda, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Southern, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, N. C., ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 10
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Yellow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Asparagas, ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	60	@	1 00
Celery, Southern, ₱ doz	50	@	85
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Peas, N. C., ₱ basket	1 25	@	2 50
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	60
Spinach	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	5 00	@	6 00
Rhubarb	1 50	@	2 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Kale	50	@	75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	—	@	4 40
Spring Patents	3 75	@	4 15
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	75¼
July	—	@	76⅜
Corn—No. 2	59	@	59½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37
Track, White	38	@	42
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 50
Clover	8 75	@	9 50
Lard—City steam	—	@	6¼

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6½	@	9½
Country dressed	6	@	8½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 37	@	4 60
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 90	@	5 00
Dressed	5	@	7¼

"Keep Off the Grass" No More.

Park Commissioner Robert B. Roosevelt has ordered that most of the "Keep Off the Grass" signs in Central Park, New York City, be removed, and that children be allowed to roam at will over the turf. Many protests against this change were made, but Mr. Roosevelt claimed that since the people paid for the parks they should have a free use of them.

Falling Off in Coal Production.

The United States Geological Survey has issued a report on the production of coal in 1894, compiled by Statistician E. W. Parker. The total product was 170,864,085 tons of 2000 pounds, valued at $186,154,604, a decrease for the year 11,499,689 short tons.

Newsy Gleanings.

New York State has now thirty-seven cities.

The Cherokee Indians may move to Mexico.

England is watching America's silver contest.

French troops in Madagascar are suffering from fever.

California summer-resort tourists are being held up by bandits.

The Chicago Woman's Club has decided to admit colored women.

The Rothschilds are reported to be buying gold direct from the mines.

Chile and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., the trolley record is 109 killed and more than 500 maimed.

The silver convention, in session in Salt Lake, Utah, formed the Bimetallic Union.

The strawberry crop of Southern Illinois is probably one-third blasted by the late frosts.

The first colored Catholic church in the South has been dedicated at New Orleans, La.

Considerable damage has been done to wheat in Indiana and Illinois by the Hessian fly.

HOW CHRISTY PAID A DEBT.

The Minstrel's Generosity to a Man Who Had Befriended Him.

The head of the famous Christy minstrel troop was not George, but E. P. Christy, who originated the company some time back in the forties, and the following story of the latter is interesting:

Christy, then a young man, was a passenger on a Lake Erie steamboat commanded by Captain Folger and bound to Buffalo, where the first show was to come off. But the minstrel had not even a dollar to invest in the hire of a cellar for the performance. Captain Folger, to whom he made known his wants, generously handed him a $20 bill, telling him that he was welcome to it, and that he need not trouble himself about paying it back. On the strength of this $20 Christy began business and in a few years became successful and rich.

In the meantime misfortunes overtook Captain Folger. Losing his employment on the lakes, he resolved to try again the salt water, on which he was brought up. So he came to New York to see if he could obtain a situation as master or, failing that, as mate of a seafaring vessel.

He bethought himself of Christy, whom he supposed might possibly know some shipowner to whom he could recommend him. The minstrel received him most cordially, but told him that he had no acquaintances in that line of business.

"Why don't you buy a ship?" he asked.

"Buy a ship!" answered Folger. "Why, I haven't a dollar in the world. All I want is employment."

"See here," returned Christy, "how much would a vessel cost?"

"Any price," replied the Captain. "A pretty good one could be bought for, say, $20,000 or less."

"Well, now," exclaimed the big hearted showman, "you loaned me $20 once, and I am ashamed to say I have forgotten to pay it, but I will pay my debt now. Go and buy a $20,000 ship and send the seller to me for the money. I will own her, and you shall sail her. If she makes anything, you shall have it. If she don't, I shall stand the loss."

This is the conversation, word for word, as Captain Folger told it to me. I had just returned from an East Indian voyage in the Vandalia, a ship of about 400 tons. One day Captain Folger came on board at the dock and introduced himself. He said he would like to buy the ship and asked the price. It so happened that $20,000 was the sum I had decided upon. After a little dickering he offered me $18,000, and I accepted it.

To my astonishment, he referred me to E. P. Christy as the purchaser, and then he told me the story as I tell it. We went together to see Christy, and the result of the interview was that I gave him a bill of sale of the Vandalia, taking his note in payment, the note to be paid in installments, and every morning after one of his entertainments I called upon him and received a hatful of bills, quarters, shillings and sixpences until the indebtedness was canceled.

Captain Folger made a successful voyage to California in the Vandalia. The ship was then sold, and Christy bought a larger and more expensive ship, on board of which Captain Folger eventually died at Calcutta.—John Codman in the New York Herald.

Watch Competitions.

Very few people know that there are, in connection with the Geneva watch trade, competitions involving very large sums of money, a goodly proportion of which finds its way into England.

A certain number of watchmakers at Geneva nominate certain dealers in England who shall hold competition watches made by the former, and the names of such dealers are agreed to by the whole of the said makers. Prizes ranging from £300 downward are given to the makers whose particular watches shall keep the best time and remain in the finest condition during 12 months.

The English dealers who hold the watches during the 12 months have to keep a daily record in regard to the loss or gain of time evidenced by their charges, and they are of course in absolute honor bound to keep a correct one and not to tamper with the watches beyond winding them. No given maker's watch in the competition bears any name or distinctive mark other than peculiarities of construction by which the name of the maker can be identified by the holder. The watches are of the usual kind manufactured for trading purposes and not mere "exhibition" watches, and the holder of each prize winner receives one-half of the award.—London Standard.

Napoleon's Manners.

Napoleon was rude. His manners were coarse, and when at table he ate as fast as he could chew and swallow, shoveling the food into his mouth with his knife and using his fingers whenever they came into more convenient employment. When talking to his officers, he often, as a friendly favor, pulled their whiskers or pinched their ears. To women he was almost invariably offensive, sometimes uttering language so coarse as to bring a flush of shame to their cheeks and the tears to their eyes.

Lord Clive was thin and keen faced. He had the appearance of a man always worn down by lack of food and rest.

The Eyes.

The eyes are placed in cavities in the head and are protected by ridges of bone above and beneath so that a very strong blow in the face rarely does more than contuse or blacken the surrounding muscles. If the eyes were placed on the outside of the round skull, many persons would have these valuable members crushed by falls or blows.

New Zealand commemorates the love of the Dutch explorers for their native country. There is a district in Holland known as Sealand.

Henry Clay had a voice of medium strength, but of singular purity. He spoke with a strong southern accent and in a pleasant, sympathetic tone that carried the audience with him from the start.

Wales was thus named by the Anglo-Saxons, the word meaning "the land of foreigners." The native name is Cambria, or "the country of the Kimri."

Kepler firmly believed the moon to be inhabited. He always spoke of the supposed people of that orb as "the Selenites."

A Crime.

"Is it true that Maud Makeface was arrested for intimidating voters?"

"Yes. She threatened to kiss every man who would vote for Johnson."—Indianapolis Journal.

CHAS. INGWERS,

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Our Grocery Department

is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Ferks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

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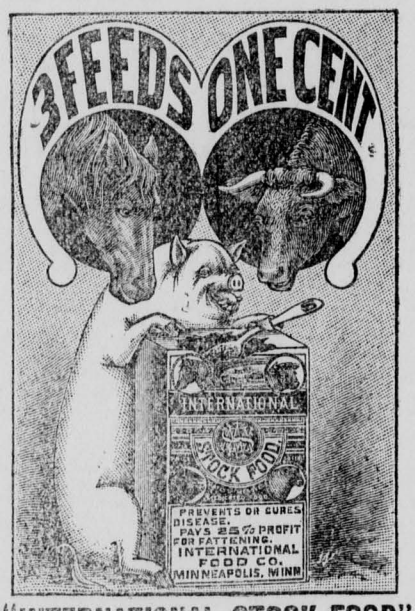

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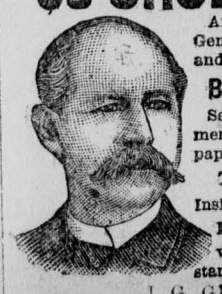

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